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VOLUME XLIX. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

FIRE-SWEPT BOSTON.

Loss Estimated at $5,000,000 in the Wholesale District.

BUSINESS BLOCKS BURNED.

Substantial Buildings Swept Away Like Cardboard Before the Flames.

LIST OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Several Firemen Missing, and Two Positively Known to Have Perished.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Boston, like Lynn, has had a sad Thanksgiving. The city was visited today by one of the most destructive fires it has experienced since the great disaster of 1872. Singularly, Box 49, which rang in the alarm that Saturday night, was the one that sounded it this morning. The burnt area covers only about two and one-half acres, and embraces portions of Bedford, Kingston, Chauncy, and Columbia streets, the section where are massed the large wholesale dry and fancy goods establishments. Some twenty large granite and brick blocks were destroyed. These with their contents will involve a loss of $5,000,000. Six persons are reported missing.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the fire was discovered issuing from the basement of Brown, Durrell & Co.'s fancy goods store on the corner of Bedford and Kingston streets. The rain was pouring in torrents while a strong wind drove from the southeast. This building was a large six-story one of brick and brown sandstone. It is owned by Eisen D. Jordan of Jordan, Marsh & Co., and the wholesale branch of the firm occupies a part of it. The New England Shoe and Leather Exchange also occupied a portion of the block, while some of the upper floors were given up to offices. The fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, and when the firemen reached the building it was ablaze from cellar to roof. The granite and sandstone fell to the street like so many clouds of sand. Chief Webber saw at once that the department had an unusual task before it, and so a general alarm was sounded. Help was also asked from all the Eastern Massachusetts cities within an hour, and shortly sixty-five engines and towers were massed about the burning district.

CRASHING WALLS.

The walls of this building fell with a sudden crash soon after the firemen began their work. So unexpected was the fall of the building that several pieces of fire apparatus had to be abandoned as they were placed. They are imbedded now in a mass of brick, stone, and iron fully six feet deep. From this building the flames leaped across Bedford street, catching first the scaffolding of a new building in course of erection.

The beautiful building just in the curve of Bedford street leading into Kingston, owned by Fred Ames, was the next to go. The flames from the New England Shoe and Leather Association Building, in the second story of which was located Brown, Durrell & Co., shot fiercely across the street and were communicated to the Ames Building. For some minutes the building withstood the attack, but the flames were invincible and all conquering. The signs on the building caught fire and fell to the ground before the structure itself began to yield. Finally the fire burst in a huge mass across the street and the Ames Building was in ruins. It made no resistance whatever as soon as the flames got a foothold within it. It crumbled away like a toy house built of reeds. Then the buildings to the west and south caught the flames and the great fire was under full headway.

Fanned by a high wind, the flames swept to the eastward, and in a few minutes the five-story freestone front block Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Chauncy street was in flames. No. 74 is occupied on the two lower floors by Sanborn & Ham, carpet dealers, and the two upper floors are occupied by William Kahle, dealer in jewelry and silverware. No. 76 is occupied by the Boston Comfort company, Hiram Emery, lumber dealer, and B. S. Luther, clothing manufacturer. No. 80 is occupied by Ewing Bros. & Co., commission merchants, and the Byfield woolen mills. Adjoining that building to the eastward is No. 72, a three-story brick building occupied by Wight Bros., dealers in furs and skins. The fire spread from the larger building into this smaller one, and in a few moments this latter structure and its contents of valuable furs and skins were a mass of ruins.

WORKING WESTWARD.

At the same time the fire also worked to the westward into the five-story French roof brown granite building occupied on the lower floor by Bridgham & Co. and Samuel Willis. Seeing that the fire was in danger of crossing Chauncy street the firemen concentrated their energies to head it off at that point. In spite of their efforts the flames reached across the street, communicating with the four-story granite building, Nos. 71, 73, and 75. The flames by 10 o'clock began to sweep up Chauncy street with a sudden gust, driving the firemen before them.

At the same time over on Bedford street the fire was leaping from the flame-enveloped building occupied by Walker, Stetson & Sawyer and licking the front of the building across the way. Nobody seemed to be noticing the direction which the fire was taking here until suddenly volumes of flame poured through the windows and lighted up the street, which had been darkened by the heavy clouds of rain and smoke.

Gradually the fire worked its way up Chauncy street toward Bedford. The firemen worked hardest at this point to stay the passage of the flames toward the big building occupied by Sawyer, Manning & Co., but the result was not satisfactory.

Chauncy street above Exeter place became so hot about 10:30 that the policemen stationed at that point insisted on having the street cleared. They ran the spectators back out of immediate danger. Just about this time the window and window frames of the burning building on the corner of Exeter place and Chauncy street fell down into the street, creating some excitement but injuring nobody except slightly. Located at the corner of Chauncy street and Rowe place and numbered 82 to 84 Chauncy street was a new and magnificent five-story granite building known as the Nevins Building and owned by the David S. Nevins heirs. This was occupied by a number of firms in various lines of business. The flames caught this building at the top in the rear, and soon spread to every story in the great structure. It was so high that the streams of water could not reach the top and the flames and heat were so intense that the firemen could not get into it. A few minutes later the flames were pouring out of almost every window. The granite began to crumble away like so many flakes of snow, and came down into the street with never ceasing crashes.

LOUD EXPLOSIONS.

The building was now wrapped in a complete shroud of flame and was doomed. Huge pieces of granite came tumbling down in a shower. When the pieces struck the sidewalk they exploded with a loud sound and flew into hundreds of pieces. Behind this building was a perfect maelstrom of flame, while within was simply a gigantic bonfire. Then came several loud explosions and the immense glass windows in front blew out and made a terrific crashing sound as they struck the sidewalk. Before this the long streaks of flame reached across the street and set fire to the window sashes of the Allen building, and the immense five-story brick and stone building on the corner of Chauncy street and Exeter place.

At the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets the flames gave the firemen a fierce battle, and it was only by almost superhuman efforts that the buildings from Bedford street to Summer street were saved. The new building owned by the Boot and Shoe Association on Kingston street was only saved after a stubborn resistance. This building, about six stories high, is in process of erection and is stored with new lumber. Part of it fronts on Bedford street. Between it and the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets were two small buildings. The building at the corner was unoccupied and the building between it and the Boot and Shoe Association's new building was occupied as a lodging-house. These two buildings were destroyed at an early stage of the fire and the flames then began their work on the Boot and Shoe Association's Building. At this point the work of the flames in this direction was checked. Engine No. 27 of Boston and Engines Nos. 1 and 2 of Chelsea ran a stream upon the roof and deluged the building with water with such success that only the window casings on the Bedford street side were burned.

The fire then began to make a strong rush across the block between Chauncy street and the Harrison avenue extension. Beyond this lay the stores of R. H. White & Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co., the Globe and Boston theaters, the Adams House, and thence a clean sweep to Tremont street. Here the firemen saw that a desperate stand must be made. The fire had eaten into the buildings on Rowe place. The firemen were successful, and at 1 o'clock had it in hand.

SOME INCIDENTS.

The strong wind drove the cinders in all directions over the city. Had the roofs of the buildings not been wet by the rain many other fires must have followed. Some of the cinders were carried a distance of twenty-five miles. An immense crowd gathered in Hayward place to watch the flames. Shortly after 10 o'clock it was reported that one of the buildings facing on Chauncy street and running back to Hayward place, and which seemed doomed to destruction, had powder in the basement. The report spread through the great crowd of sightseers and in an instant there was a panic, men, women, and boys rushed for Washington street, trampling each under foot and slightly injuring quite a number. One woman had her clothing almost completely torn from her back and several men received severe cuts. A woman about 35 years of age was knocked down by the excited crowd and picked up unconscious.

While Brown, Durrell & Co.'s block was burning five women and a man went up into the top story of the block on the opposite corner of Kingston street, occupied by Cheney Bros., dealers in furs, to save some valuable stock. The flames spread so rapidly that the building in which they were packing up the goods was on fire before they knew it. Sergt. Kimball and a squad of policemen rushed up-stairs to warn them of their danger. They were found on the floor unconscious from smoke and were carried to the open air, where they revived. Several firemen were injured by the falling bricks and stones.

Two firemen were buried in the explosion on Chauncy street, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Four others are reported as lost, but none are known as definitely so. Ten firemen are at the city hospitals tonight, victims of today's fire. Two of them are seriously burned, and recovery is doubtful. The others were struck by falling bricks and are bruised. Boston loses two of its best engines burned on Kingston street.

The merchants have already begun to bestir themselves and several of the firms have arranged tonight for new places of business. The streets will be cleared tomorrow and building will begin immediately.

Among the seriously injured in the fire today are:

Michael Atkinson, policeman, head crushed by falling granite; John Halley, hoseman, lacerated by plate glass; Thomas F. Quigley, inhaled flames, burned; District Engineer Bartlett, dislocated right shoulder; Edward Frohan, fireman, hand nearly cut off; J. Dacy, fireman, crushed leg; Fireman Russell of Engine 3, leg broken.

LOSSES IN DETAIL.

Following is a summary of the principal losses:

Bedford street, south side, Nos. 27 to 31, owned by Frederick L. Ames and Helen A. Ames, slight damage by smoke and water; Wilson, Larrabee & Co., dry goods, insured $250,000, damage by water; Morse, Williams & Co., Barnes, Hutchinson & Pierce, Floyd Brothers & Co., J. H. Lane & Co., Continental Mills, George Frost & Co., underwear, insurance $56,000. Nos. 39 to 53, owned by W. B. Allen, insurance, $150,000, damage mainly by water and smoke; Farley, Harvey & Co., dry goods, damaged by water; O. N. Sampson & Co., W. H. Soule, Nos. 55, 59, and 61, owned by Fred L. and Helen Ames, all destroyed; No. 55, George T. Quinn & Co., overalls, stock valued at $67,000, insured for $4,000, total loss; Walker, Stetson & Sawyer, collars and shirts, stock valued at $190,000, insured for $160,000; No. 59, Taylor Brothers, clothiers; loss, $100,000; insured for $75,000; Nos. 69 to 81, New England Shoe and Leather Association Building, owned by Eben D. Jordan and the Charles Marsh heirs, totally destroyed; Brown, Durrell & Co., small wares; loss, $800,000; insurance, $678,000; New England Shoe and Leather Association; loss, $6,000; Woonsocket Rubber Company, loss $100,000; W. Ireson & Co., shoes, $10,000; William H. Huntington, manufacturer of shoe tips, loss $25,000, uninsured; R. C. Salamon & Co., fancy leather, loss $120,000; J. S. Barrett & Co., loss $10,000; John S. Fogg & Co., shoe manufacturers, loss $25,000; Royce & Goff, rubber jobbers, loss $6,000; W. R. N. Pendy, shoes, loss $10,000; George Hunton & Co., shoes, loss $15,000; Trundy & Co., musical instruments, loss $15,000; Warren Thread company, loss $10,000, and several other small concerns suffering small losses. Nos. 89 and 91 Bedford Building, owned by Henry and F. L. Lee, destroyed; Lowell Manufacturing company, carpets; Hadley company, manufacturers of thread; W. C. Butson and J. L. Thompson & Co.

Bedford street, north side, No. 78, owned by Caroline M. Barnard and John J. Richards; occupied by S. Larcher, wholesale clothing; No. 80, owned by Carolina M. Barnard and John J. Richards; occupied by Ewing Bros., dealers in notions, and No. 82, owned by Caroline M. Barnard and John J. Richards.

LOSSES ON BUILDINGS.

The Assessor's books show that the buildings burned have a valuation of only about $1,000,000. This, however, cannot be regarded as a criterion of their value, for no section of the city contains so many and valuable buildings as that southern portion. The Assessor's estimates on the destroyed buildings are:

Nos. 78 and 80 Chauncy street, R. J. Potter heirs, $15,400; 74 and 76 Chauncy street, W. W. Storey, $15,600; 70 and 72 Chauncy street, J. W. S. Marshall and Susan Coolidge, $22,000; southwest corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets, W. H. Allen, $100,000; 69 to 75 Chauncy street, C. U. Cotting and others, Trustees Francis Estate, $30,800; 2 Rowe place, Joy, Langdon & Co., $3,000; 30 Kingston street, New England Shoe and Leather Exchange, $4,800; 28 Kingston street, Joseph Hay, $3,600; 69 to 85 Bedford street, E. D. Jordan, $200,000; 90 Bedford street, Hannah M. and Mary F. Carney, $3,500; Nos. 57 and 59 Bedford street, F. L. Ames, $229,300; corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets, Eliza S. Nevins, $70,500; Nos. 86 and 88 Bedford street, D. W. Cheever, $4,100; Nos. 78 and 84 Bedford street, J. A. Laforme and other trustees, $8,000; No. 76 Bedford street, C. L. Haley heirs, $17,500; Nos. 82 and 84 Bedford street, D. and H. C. Nevins, $70,300; Nos. 43 and 45 Kingston street, H. O. S. Curtz's trustees, $3,000; Nos. 39 and 41 Kingston street, T. and H. Willard, $15,300; Nos. 77 and 79 Chauncy street, F. L. Ames, $201,700.

The burned district begins at Columbia street on the east and extends two blocks westward along Bedford street to Chauncy street on the west. On the south side of Bedford street the fire consumed the entire block bounded by Bedford, Kingston, Essex, and Columbia streets. Westward of this the entire block bounded by Bedford, Kingston, and Chauncy streets and Rowe place, and westward of this the buildings on Chauncy street from Bedford to Exeter place. It also badly damaged the building on the southeast corner of Bedford and Columbia streets. North of Bedford street it consumed the buildings on both the northeast and northwest corners of Bedford and Kingston streets, and damaged the block at the corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets.

HEAVY LOSSES.

Seventy firms have been burned out. Most of them carried heavy stocks, so that the loss is much heavier than it would have been at another season of the year.

Some $2,000,000 in insurance has already been accounted for and fully $8,000,000 is believed to have been placed upon the burnt property. Brown, Durrell & Co. had $73,000 in American companies and $600,000 in English companies. There was $100,000 on the Ames Building, and Davis, Pitts & Co., an occupant of it, had $35,000 on their stock. Claflin, Larrabee & Co., on Kingston street, was insured for $277,000, it being placed in various companies, all domestic. Farley, Harvey & Co., corner of Chauncy and Bedford streets, are insured for $65,000 with the Mutual Fire Insurance company of New York.

The cause of the fire seems to be entirely shrouded in mystery. The most generally accepted theory is that it was caused by an electric wire. Chief Webber was the hero of the hour. He handled the fire in a masterly manner, and to him more than any one else Boston owes it that the flames were checked as they were.

Boston's big fire of 1872, with which every one is comparing these, destroyed 776 buildings; 709 were of brick, granite, and other stone, and 67 of wood, and the total value of property destroyed was $75,000,000.

THE INSURANCE.

According to the most reliable estimates the losses of those insurance companies whose agents could be found are as follows:

Liv., Lon. & Globe	$200,000	Hanover (N. Y.)	$53,000
Royal	184,000	Phœnix (London)	55,000
Sun	125,000	Phenix (Brooklyn)	52,000
N. Am. (Phila.)	99,350	Springfield F. & M.	46,000
Indiv. Underwriters	80,000	Imperial	45,000
Home (New York)	75,000	Boylston (Boston)	40,000
Hartford (Hartford)	75,000	Guardian (London)	40,000
Franklin (Phila.)	61,000	N. Br. & Mercantile	40,000
Continental	60,000	Fire Assoc'n (N. Y.)	40,000
Com. Un. (London)	60,000	Niagara (New York)	37,000
Mut. Union (N.Y.)	60,000	City of London	35,000
Pennsylvania	57,725	Western (Toronto)	35,000
American (Phila.)	57,725	Mich. Fire & Mar'e.	25,000
Fire Ass'n (Phil.)	35,000	Am. Cen. (St. Louis)	20,000
Liberty (Phil.)	35,000	Prudential (N. Y.)	20,000
N. H. (Man., N. H.)	31,000	Neptune (Boston)	20,000
Germania	30,000	St. Paul F. and M.	20,000
Phœnix (Hartford)	30,000	Mil. Mechanics'	20,000
North Am'n (mcf.)	30,000	Alliance (N. Y.)	20,000
Others place it at	21,000	Glens Falls (N. Y.)	20,000
London Assurance	27,200	Firemen's Fund	19,000
Liberty (N. Y.)	26,000	Citizens' (N. Y.)	18,000
Buffalo German	25,000	Prudential (Boston)	17,000
Anglo-Nevada	25,000	Standard (N. Y.)	17,500
Hamburg (Bremen)	25,000		

Other companies are estimated to lose about as follows:

Franklin (Columbus), American (New York), German (Pittsburg), Union (California), and Standard (New York), $15,000 each.

Orient (Hartford), $12,000.

Jefferson (New York), Concordia (Wisconsin), Citizens' (Missouri), Guardian (New York), Fitchburg Mutual American (New Jersey), Equitable (Providence), County (Philadelphia), and Merchants' (Providence), $10,000 each.

Meriden (Conn.), Mechanics' (Philadelphia), and Security (New Haven), $9,000 each.

Albany (N. Y.), $8,000.

Girard (Philadelphia), Northwest, National, Mercantile, Firemen's (Baltimore), and Reading, $5,000 to $8,000 each.

Grand Rapids, Abington Mutual, Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual (Worcester), $7,500 each.

Western, $7,000.

Manufacturers' and Merchants', $7,000.

Packers' and Provision Dealers' (Chicago), $6,000.

National (New York), $6,500.

Commercial (Albany), $6,500.

Empire State (Rochester, N. Y.), $7,100.

American (Boston) and Mercantile (Boston), $5,000 each.

Other losers, the amounts of whose risks cannot at present be ascertained, are London and Lancaster, Elliott, Atlantic of Providence, First National, Hartford, Long Island, Mutual Fire of New York, Commonwealth, Armstrong, Hecla, Reliance, United Firemen's, Lumbermen's, Tremont, Milford Mutual, and Fall River.

This fire, coming as it does on top of the great blaze at Lynn, is a crushing blow to many of the smaller companies, and it is not at all unlikely that it will cause the suspension of many of them.

The members of the McCaull opera company sent a telegram of condolence to Francis Wilson upon hearing that the Globe Theater had been burned out. To this a reply was received later in the afternoon to the effect that "God had been good. They can't down the 'Oolah,'" and that the theater was not damaged.

DIGGING IN THE RUINS AT LYNN.

Contents of the Bank Vaults Found Intact —A Newspaper's Pluck.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving-Day opened with a drenching rain. Safes were being opened all day, and the contents were generally found in good condition. The bank vaults are all right, with the exception of the book vault of the First National Bank. The Coöperative Bank safe was opened and $120,000 worth of securities were found all right.

Subscriptions are coming in briskly. Total amount received today $20,000. The *Daily Item* had a temporary wooden building erected within twenty-four hours after the destruction of their fine brick block, and the paper appeared as usual.

Bennett & Barnard are probably the heaviest losers among the shoe manufacturers. They lost $10,000 worth of last patterns. These cannot be duplicated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29.—The stockinet mills of the Hartford Carpet Works at Thompsonville were burned tonight. Loss unknown.

Loss of $3,000 at Warsaw, Ky.

WARSAW, Ky., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Wallace's Opera-House was destroyed by fire here today. The doors had just been opened for an entertainment, but fortunately there were only a few people on the inside. The building was a frame one and burned rapidly. Loss, $3,000.

IT MAY POSSIBLY PROVE A MURDER.

Ex-District Attorney McKenney of Wisconsin the Victim of an Assault.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Although the police have been quietly working for two days in what may develop a murder, the fact did not leak out until tonight. Ex-District Attorney J. C. McKenney, one of the best known lawyers of Milwaukee, was found early yesterday morning in an unconscious condition, lying in front of Marble Hall on Broadway. He has remained unconscious ever since and consequently the police have been unable to learn anything definite as to his assailants. Mr. McKenney's head is mutilated in a frightful manner. His eyes are closed and the flesh around them is torn in several places. The scalp also is lacerated. The swelling produced by the wounds is such as to render a close examination of them impossible, but the physicians think that the skull has been fractured.

RESCUED BY HEROES.

Imperiled Sailors Brought to Land by a Life-Saving Corps.

STRANDING OF THE CALUMET.

The Crew Taken Off by the Brave Boys of the Evanston Station.

U. S. REGULARS RENDER HELP.

Workmen at the New Lake Tunnel Caisson Relieved by Daring Tugmen.

THE VENTURESOME METHOD EMPLOYED.

Robbed of most of her rigging, her main mast broken a few feet above the deck, one of her smoke stacks gone, and each big wave sweeping entirely over her decks, the steam barge Calumet lies at the bluff at Fort Sheridan about half a mile from shore, her bow pointing to the north and her broadside resting on a sand bar.

The unfortunate vessel was bound from Buffalo to Milwaukee and had a cargo of 1,600 tons of coal. She was commanded by Capt. O. W. Green of Chicago and carried a crew of eighteen officers and men.

She left Buffalo a week ago last Tuesday. Saturday night, while passing through the St. Clair River, the boat struck a sunken anchor, and a good sized hole in her hull was the result. A diver was sent to repair the damage. A patch was placed over the leak and the vessel proceeded on her voyage.

Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock she encountered the violent storm that swept

THE WRECK OF THE CALUMET.

over Lake Michigan. The patch that was placed over the hole became loose, the water flowing rapidly into the hold of the vessel.

An improved pump of great capacity, such as is used by the ships of the navy, had been taken aboard when the vessel struck the anchor, and with this it was thought that there would be no difficulty in keeping the boat dry. The pump was placed in position, but to the horror of the Captain and crew it failed to work.

THE CREW IN DANGER.

By this time the vessel had taken in much water, and as the leak was fast growing Capt. Green saw that something had to be done to save the lives of the crew, as the boat must certainly founder if any attempt was made to keep her on her course. He quickly decided to make for Chicago, but after a short run found this impossible, and then headed his craft for shore.

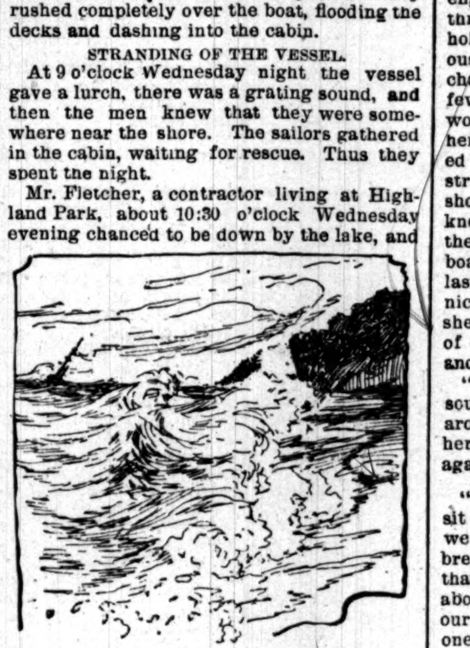
In addition to a heavy fall of snow the wind had increased in velocity and by this time was blowing almost a hurricane, making it impossible to see a few yards distant. The craft's nose was brought about to the west and she was sent in that direction as fast as the waves and wind and the 190 pounds of steam then registered would take her. It was a race against death, and as the water fast rose in the hold, coming closer and closer to the fire-room, the eighteen men were inclined to believe that they would not put in another Thanksgiving-Day on earth.

Three hours after the boat was started on her westward course the water had risen so high that the fires were in great danger. The waves had increased in fury until they rushed completely over the boat, flooding the decks and dashing into the cabin.

STRANDING OF THE VESSEL.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday night the vessel gave a lurch, there was a grating sound, and then the men knew that they were somewhere near the shore. The sailors gathered in the cabin, waiting for rescue. Thus they spent the night.

Mr. Fletcher, a contractor living at Highland Park, about 10:30 o'clock Wednesday evening chanced to be down by the lake, and



THE SCENE FROM THE NORTH.

as the storm by this hour had somewhat abated he was able to distinguish the lights of the vessel, and realized at once that she was in great danger of going to pieces. He first built a fire on the bluff, which could be easily seen by those on the boat, as a signal. He then telephoned the life-saving crew at Evanston, and as soon as possible the latter started for Fort Sheridan.

A portion of the crew secured passage on a freight-train on the Northwestern road that left at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the remainder started soon after with the life-boat Daisy on a wagon, reaching the bluff near the wreck at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

A white light was burned as a signal to those on board the vessel that an attempt would be made to rescue them. Then a howitzer was placed in position and an effort made to shoot a line to the wreck. It went about two thirds of the distance and fell into the waves. A second attempt was made, but with no better result.

AN HEROIC LIFE-SAVING CREW.

Then the life-boat was made ready for its perilous voyage, but great difficulty was had in getting it down the bluff to the beach. A deep and narrow ravine runs down from the bluff to the water at this point, and it was down this rough passage that the boat was taken, but not until a squad from Company K, U. S. A., under command of Capt. Charles G. Penney and Lieut Dentler from the barracks, had done considerable work with picks and shovel in the widening the ravine.

When the Daisy was placed in position on the beach the seven men who made up her crew scrambled over the gunwale and six of them laid hold of their oars. These men were E. Crosby, T. M. Ewing, W. L. Wilson, F. M. Kindey, Jacob Larning, E. B. Fowler, and Capt. Lawson. The latter grasped the rudder lines and gave the word.

There was a united effort on the part of the soldiers who were present to shove the boat as far as possible, and the next moment the little craft and her brave occupants were riding the mountainous waves.

It seemed to those who watched her from the land that it would be impossible for the little craft to live in such a sea. The Daisy sunk in the trough of the sea and out of sight after riding safely over the huge waves, but the next moment she would rise gracefully. At times the boat was almost on her beam's end and a cry of horror would go up from the assembled crowd on the beach, expecting to see her occupants tumbled into the sea.

RESCUE OF THE WRECKED SAILORS.

The Daisy was steered directly for the Calumet as she left the land, but the gale was so violent that she was carried about a quarter of a mile south, then being compelled to make a circuit of three-quarters of a mile before reaching the vessel. By work that was simply heroic the life-saving crew finally drew alongside the Calumet and made fast by a line. Then six of the eighteen men on the wrecked steamer were dropped into the Daisy and the life-boat started on its homeward trip. It reached the beach safely about one-half a mile south from the point where it started.

Three trips were necessary to take all the men off the steamer, and they were made quickly and cleverly, the entire crew of the Calumet being deposited safely on the land.

After the last trip had been made the soldiers and the sailors of the wrecked steamer gave three rousing cheers for the brave men who had risked their lives that others might be saved. The crew of the Calumet suffered intensely from the cold during the night. They were all taken to the barracks at Fort Sheridan, where the officers and men furnished the unfortunates with food and dry clothing.

STORY OF THE MATE.

Michael J. Lynch, chief mate of the Calumet, said: "I have been a sailor on the lakes thirty-three years, and I want to tell you that never in all that time had I seen the waves run so high as they did last night, nor had I ever seen or heard of such heroic work as that of the life-saving crew. They are the bravest lot of men alive, and all I can say is, 'God bless them!'"

While steps will be at once taken, of course, to get the Calumet off the beach, nothing was done in that direction yesterday, although J. J. Rardon, wrecking-master for Crosby & Macdonald companies, and Dennis Sullivan, wrecking-master for the Commercial Union, waited all day for some word from the owners at Buffalo. The steamer was valued at $87,175. The Commercial Union, represented by David Vance of Milwaukee, has $7,500 on her hull and Crosby & Macdonald of Chicago $10,000. The balace is placed in Buffalo and Detroit. A Buffalo dispatch last night aid: "Smith, Davis & Co., without consulting books, are only able to say that the Calumet is well covered, hull and cargo."

GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE NIGHT.

The Most Severe Storm He Had Ever Encountered—Praise for the Rescuers.

Capt. O. W. Green came to the city yesterday noon by rail from Fort Sheridan. In the afternoon he was found at his residence, No. 2616 Cottage Grove avenue, where he told briefly the story of the shipwreck. He said:

"I left Buffalo with a cargo of coal consigned to H. M. Benjamin & Co., Milwaukee. Coming through the rivers the boat sprung a leak. I put in, stopped it up, and procured a pump—one of the best to be had. I also took along a man—an expert—to run it in case of further trouble. We got along all right until Tuesday, when a strong north wind came. Wednesday it was a gale and there was a heavy sea. I ordered the boat hauled about for awhile, intending to take the first opportunity to make for the port of Milwaukee, for I knew we were not far from there. The gale increased in violence, the leak sprung afresh, and there was a driving snow-storm which made it impossible to see a ship's length away. So I gave up the idea of making Milwaukee, hauled her back, and let her run before the wind in the hope of reaching Chicago harbor. The gale kept blowing, and I never in all my life saw such a heavy sea on Lake Michigan. There was a drifting sleet and snow which, with the intense darkness, made our situation the more terrible.

A WELCOME SIGHT.

"Finally much to the relief of all we saw the light of Grosse Point lighthouse. The pump had been set at work, and though the engine worked all right the pump was not throwing a drop of water. The water in the hold continued to rise until it was dangerously close to the fires. This made our chance of remaining afloat a question of a few hours at most. Seeing how helpless we would be if it began to snow again I turned her head towards the lighthouse and crowded on a full head of steam, hoping to strike a sandbar before the water should make the engines useless. I knew that there were sandbars there and the only show to save the lives of all on board was to get the barge aground. At last we struck a bar, and it was just in the nick of time, for in twenty minutes more she would have sunk in deep water. None of our boats could have lived in such a sea, and all would have been lost.

"When she ran aground her bow pointed south, but the sea soon carried her stern around. Then we scuttled her so as to keep her firm and prevent her from going adrift again.

THE SCENE ON SHORE.

"Then we all gathered about the cabin to sit around the fire and wait for morning, for we knew no help could come to us till daybreak. It was a long night, but we felt that we were now safe. We were about half a mile from shore and our lights had been seen, but we knew no one could venture out to us in the night in such a sea. We heard afterwards that the life-saving crew had thought of making the attempt, but had been compelled to abandon it.

"When the day broke we saw a great number of men on the shore. I stood upon the lee bow with my glass and saw a number of men in the uniform of the United States army and knew they were from Fort Sheridan. They were helping a lot of civilians launch the life-boat. I watched them with feelings I could not describe, and for a long time I thought they would never be able to accomplish the task. The sea was as heavy as ever, but they did not give up and at last I saw the boat and her crew afloat. One moment she was on the crest of a mountainous wave. An instant later she was buried in the trough of the sea, but she came up again all right. She finally reached us and took six men—a third of all the crew—on board and safely landed them. She repeated the trip twice more and we were all safe and sound on shore.

"It is not certain whether the boat will be a total loss. We may be able to save something. She was worth over $100,000. She was 256 feet keel, 37 feet beam, and 20 feet depth. She belonged to Ash & Co. of Buffalo. She was built in 1884. Her cargo was worth about $8,000. She is "hogged up" a little on the starboard side—that is, she is careened over a little on that side.

"I could not say enough in praise of the life-saving crew and the soldiers from Fort Sheridan who helped them in launching the life-boat and launching her again. I never saw any work to equal it."

THRILLING SCENE AT THE CAISSON.

Daring Rescue of Workmen from a Perilous Position—Brave Tugmen.

The intermediate caisson, situated two miles out in the lake directly off Peck court, added another chapter yesterday to its career by being the scene of novel and daring effort to save the gang of men employed in sinking the shaft of the new Water-Works tunnel, who were in imminent danger owing to the havoc the great storm had wrought in the protecting superstructure.

Wednesday the heavy sea began to knock to pieces the house surmounting the caisson, and the position of the ten men in it became decidedly uncomfortable. The holes in the planking grew rapidly as the waves broke

THE WRECKED CAISSON.

over the structure. The shaft was soon filled with water and all work stopped.

The three tugs of the Fitz-Simons & Connell company—Monitor, Mentor, and Fashion—were ordered by Gen. Fitz-Simons to make an attempt to take off the men. All Wednesday the tugs worked at the task, succeeding in getting four men ashore, leaving six to spend Thanksgiving on the caisson. Their Thanksgiving dinner, such as it was, they received by having it thrown to them from the tugs, which were unable to get close enough to the structure to deliver the viands in a more satisfactory way.

The planking of the house had been pretty thoroughly torn off, and the huge seas swept nearly across the width of the caisson. The men were compelled to shelter themselves behind the timbers left standing and hold on for dear life to prevent their being carried away by the waves. The ice and wind made moving about in the temporary lulls risky business. The little turret on the top of the house, used as a sort of lighthouse, furnished shelter for two at a time. Engineer Riley fitted up a sheet-iron arrangement in the turret for a heater, and the half-dozen unfortunates took turns at being wet through and their clothes frozen stiff below and then of thawing out in the turret.

ANOTHER TRIP TO THE RESCUE.

The tugs Mentor and Fashion again went to the rescue early yesterday morning, but they were worse off than the day before. The seas were steadily running higher, and Supt. Saeger of the Fitz-Simons & Connell company saw that heroic measures were required, else the ill-starred intermediate caisson would have a serious loss of life added to its long record of misfortune. The tugs came in and secured the services of the life-saving crew for the work of rescue. The great lifeboat, weighing 5,000 pounds, was for the first time in years taken in tow by the Fashion and pulled out to the caisson.

The life-savers were unable to reach the imperiled men and it seemed likely they would remain there unless swept off by the sea, the latter alternative appearing quite too probable.

At this critical juncture Supt. Saeger selected a forlorn hope from the three tugs and started in on a plan of his own as dangerous as it was successful.

When the Fashion had reached the vicinity of the caisson Mr. Saeger put himself astride the tug's rail as close as he could to the bow. One of the crew sat directly behind Mr.

HOW THE MEN WERE RESCUED.

Saeger with his arms clasped tightly around the superintendent. A third held the second in the same manner, while a fourth stood inside the rail with his feet firmly braced, holding the third man. Four more men were arranged in exactly the same way on the other side of the boat.

TAKING OFF THE MEN.

Now came as difficult a feat in managing a tug as was ever accomplished on this lake. Capt. Ed Napier, whose daring is akin to rashness, had charge of the wheel, and Frank Begole was at the throttle. The slightest miss in handling the tug would have sent her to the bottom.

The man who was to be rescued stood on a corner of the caisson with his arms around a timber to keep from being washed off. For a half hour the tug waited for just the right moment. As a huge wave rolled in she would be far above the point desired; then she would drop far below it.

TAKEN ABOARD THE TUG.

At last the lull that now and then comes in the heaviest storms appeared. The tug was run close to the caisson, the man released his hold from the supporting timber, and in the next instant Mr. Saegar grasped him firmly and drew him on board the tug, the rescued man not stopping until he had rolled and tumbled half the boat's length.

With the second man Mr. Saeger was not so fortunate. He jumped instead of waiting to be seized, and struck the rail with such force as to be severely hurt. None of the people on the tug knew him by any other name than "George."

The third man, who witnessed this mishap, got a rope, which he attached to the timber. In this manner he was enabled to hold on firmly until he was within reaching distance of the men of the tug, and then let go the instant he felt he was being yanked off. He was rescued without accident, as was the fourth man.

The condition of the rescuers by this time was nearly as bad as that of the people who were being rescued. For two and one-half hours they had been exposed to seas constantly breaking over them, and their clothing was frozen stiff.

The two men now left on the caisson had seen the ground and lofty tumbling their comrades had performed, and they thought it safer to remain where they were, as there was room for both of them in the turret, with food for a couple of days. One of the two was the intrepid Henry Riley, the engineer in charge of the pumping engines. All Mr. Saeger's talk could not induce them to leave the structure and they remained behind.

WHAT GEN. FITZ-SIMONS SAID.

Gen. Fitz-Simons was informed of the accident by a TRIBUNE reporter. He said that it was not possible for the caisson to float, as it was loaded with stone and 210 tons of pig-iron and sixty cubic yards of sand. He did not think there was any danger of the affair breaking from its place. It was sunk in thirty-eight feet of water and the diggings were piled up around the bottom of it so as

[Continued on fifth page.]

KICKING FOR CHARITY

Chicago's University Men Defeat the "U. of M." Eleven.

SCORE, TWENTY TO NOTHING.

The Game Fought from Start to Finish and Won on Its Merits.

SKILL OVERMATCHES STRENGTH.

The College Boys Excel in Rushing and the Local Eleven in Team Work.

STRIKING FEATURES AND FULL DETAILS.

First Half, 45 Minutes.

CRAWFORD, touchdown, 17 minutes........ 4
LAMB, goal........ 2
CRAWFORD, touchdown, 40 minutes........ 4
10

Second Half, 45 Minutes.

CRAWFORD, touchdown, 30 minutes........ 4
CRAWFORD, touchdown, 38 minutes........ 4
LAMB, goal........ 2

Total for Chicago........ 20
Michigan University........ 0

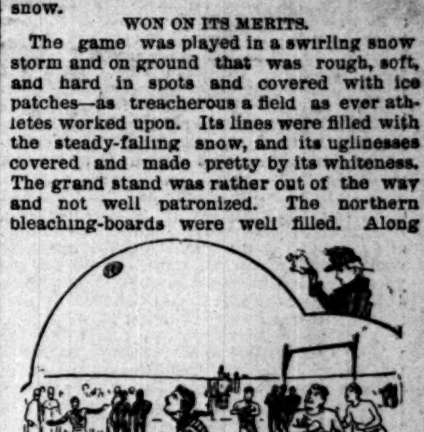
THE 'leven of the University of Michigan and a team made up of college graduates resident in Chicago played football for sweet charity's sake at the Chicago Ball Park yesterday afternoon. The beneficiaries were the Home for Self-Supporting Women and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

The wind whistled in and out among the carriages and played with many varieties of whiskers, while the snow made a misty cloud over the field, on which the players, clad in ulsters, were practicing. A squad of police stood at the carriage entrance, and their brawny shoulders were of great service in helping to lift horses that missed their footing on the toboggan slide that led to the carriage space. This, by the way, had all been taken and paid for, but not much of it was occupied. Coaches, tandems, mail phaetons, etc., were few. The fact is that many people who intended to drive out and watch the games from their traps changed their plans in view of the weather. Some didn't go at all, and others chose to occupy grand stand seats. Not for long, however, for it was chilly there, and the snow had drifted in and made cushions on the benches that were too cold for comfort. So they went outside where they could kick their feet and take chances with the plebeian mob. It was more interesting, and besides it warmed the blood a little to be jostled along the ropes, even if they did have to stand in the snow and shift from one foot to the other, while the "beautiful" worked its way down their neck.

The Michigan people kept warm by cheering and waving the blue and gold, but the Chicagoans had no cheer to make them forget that the snowflakes were chilly and wet when they got inside of a collar and that it was disagreeable standing in half an inch of snow.

WON ON ITS MERITS.

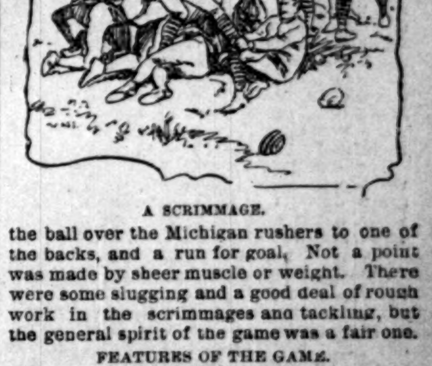
The game was played in a swirling snow storm and on ground that was rough, soft, and hard in spots and covered with ice patches—as treacherous a field as ever athletes worked upon. Its lines were filled with the steady-falling snow, and its uglinesses covered and made pretty by its whiteness. The grand stand was rather out of the way and not well patronized. The northern bleaching-boards were well filled. Along



AFTER A PUNTED BALL.

their face was stretched a thin line of Michigan men, their canes decorated with the light blue and yellow colors of their university. Across the field was another knot of Michigan men similarly equipped. These groups came to cheer their team, and in the scarce moments of its vantage their college cry of "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! U. of M.! U. of M.! Michi-gan!" rose and fell in gusty vocal waves upon the air. It isn't a pretty war-whoop and fortune rather favored the crowd in that occasion for its use was few and far between. After the Chicagos had kicked a goal from Crawford's first touchdown in the first half and followed it with another touchdown the Michiganders went to pieces and kept silence.

The game was a good one. Chicago won it on its merits. The Michigan eleven was the heavier, and in concerted rushes outplayed the Chicago collegians. But that was all. In team work, and especially in ball passes and the scrimmages, the local eleven showed to better advantage. Its favorite play was "snap backing" the ball to an outside rusher, a quick pass back, a sharp punt of



A SCRIMMAGE.

the ball over the Michigan rushers to one of the backs, and a run for goal. Not a point was made by sheer muscle or weight. There were some slugging and a good deal of rough work in the scrimmages and tackling, but the general spirit of the game was a fair one.

FEATURES OF THE GAME.

Prettyman of the Michigan team was ruled out in the latter part of the second half for striking Quarterback Gambie Rogers with his fist. Rogers was hurt in some dashing tackles early in the first half, and retired in favor of Harding, an ex-Harvard player of renown. The visitors were fearful of his skill, and he was soon ruled out for alleged slugging and Rogers came back, only to be

forced to retire again for Durant, an ex-Yale man. James Harlan sprained his knee in the scrimmages of the second half and gave way to E. J. Ridgeway, a Northwestern University man, whose broad-barred jersey of blue and white was conspicuous in the game's hot places to the finish. The umpire, Ben Comfort of Detroit, was not unmindful of Michigan, but did his work fairly well. Referee Hayward's decisions were satisfactory to both teams. The teams were dingily dressed, the Michigan eleven in white and blue with "M" on the jersey breasts, and the Chicagos in red and white.

Halfback Crawford's work was splendid. His four touchdowns were all the result of good running and plucky general play. The play of his partner, Sturgis, was almost as good, and Peters, Bickham, and Ridgeway did brilliant service for Chicago.

The best playing for the Michigan eleven was done by Duffy, McPherran, and Malley. The latter was the strongest and most aggressive of the Michigan men, and once, after some rough work, he and Bickham got at each other with clenched fists and flashing eyes at the east end of the field. The men did not fight, but during the anxious moments the crowd broke into the field and the police spent ten minutes in clearing it.

IT WAS A HARD FOUGHT CONTEST.

Chicago Wins the Game on its Merits—The Play in Detail.

Chicago won the toss and chose the west end of the field with a brisk wind behind them. The teams lined up as follows:

CHICAGO UNIVERSITIES.

James Harlan.

Crawford. Sturgis.

Rogers.

Lockwood. Bickham. J. Harlan. Peters. Lamb. Hamlin. Farwell.

Glidden. Malley. Harliss. Boutwell. Davis. Prettyman. Strait.

Abbott.

Duffy. McPherran.

Van Inwagen.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The ball went to Michigan and the game began by Boutwell's dribble and pass to Duffy. McPherran and Abbott locked hands and followed in the wake of the Michigan rushers who used an irregular phalanx. Abbott and McPherran occupied the attention of the left side of the field while the rush line attempted to hold back the Chicago rushers. The rush was successful for a gain of five yards before Duffy was driven out of bounds. The ball was brought in fifteen yards. The half and full backs gathered in a bunch ten feet behind the quarter, and Duffy followed in their wake for an opening through the center for ten yards. Again the mass forged forward and succeeded in bringing Chicago's team to confusion at the center, while McPherran darted from behind the crowd and cut to the left, to be thrown out of bounds by the halfbacks. This run brought the ball to Chicago's twenty-five yard line, and a speedy scoring was threatened. Duffy tried to slip through an opening at the right of center, but was stopped. Peters' tactics at center rattled his opponent, and Abbott missed the ball as it snapped back. Duffy got it, but lost twenty yards before he cried down. Duffy was sent forward twice in succession, but failed to gain. McPherran then tried around the end, but was sat down upon with loss. Michigan then lost the ball and some ground by Boutwell's snap back going beyond Abbott. Chicago put forward Crawford for a run with little effect. Then Sturgis tried for the left end and was thrown out of bounds with little headway.

CHICAGO KICKS GOAL.

"Now's your chance," said Capt. Crawford, and a trifle later Sturgis shot the ball high in the air, and by the assistance of the wind it went far down the field. Duffy failed to judge it, but quickly recovered the fumble and started for a run. Farwell was on to him at once and downed the ball within the twenty-five yards line. The bunch system was again followed. The trio of halfbacks and backs plunged into the line, which was somewhat scattered by the holding, not blocking, of the Michigan men, and a rush by sheer force gained five yards. Again and again this was tried until the ball was brought beyond the middle of the field, and it seemed as though they were going to walk right across the field into Chicago's goal.

Such tactics, however, are exhausting, and after three attempts to forge farther ahead by this means McPherran was pushed to the left end, a feint at the center play drawing the Chicago men to the center. Ten yards were gained and negligence on the end gave Boutwell a chance to pass the ball far across the field into the hands of Strait, who made a wild dash for goal, and but for the excellent tackle of Sturgis would have made a point.

Up to this time Michigan had held the ball almost continually, making gain after gain, but in so doing they had shown their hand, and the Chicago men had learned tactics to meet it. Four downs, with a loss of ten yards, gave Chicago the ball. Crawford deftly tossed the ball to Sturgis. The leather rose swiftly in the air from a punt, and was carried far down the field by the wind. Duffy failed to catch it but gathered the leather in on the bound for a run. Four rushers confronted him and he essayed a punt which bounded along the ground into Crawford's hands and with a clear field in front of him he made directly for the goal posts with the ball. McPherran was in close pursuit but laid violent hands on him only after he was beyond the line. Lamb kicked the goal just thirty minutes after the beginning of the game.

HARD FIGHTING.

The opening play was the same as before, and naturally ended with but two yards' gain. Malley rushed down the line, caught the ball from Abbott's hands, and turned around the end for seven yards, and Duffy tried the left end to be thrown out of bounds with a loss. It was apparent that this speedy runner was not making the headway of last year. The reason was that he was watched. Peters bothered the center rush and caused Abbott to fumble. The ball rolled back several yards and Chicago fell on it. Sturgis let fly with his reliable foot and the ball soared. He followed well and put his men on side as the ball came down. Chicago grabbed the ball from Michigan and carried it over the twenty-five yard line. A long pass to Farwell gave a gain of five yards, and several quiet rushes by Harlan carried the ball near the goal line. Four downs without gain put the ball in Michigan's hands, and failing to get out of the close quarters Duffy punted and Glidden secured the ball. Though off side he was given the ball. Michigan soon lost control of the leather without gain and Sturgis tried for a run around the end with success. Then he worked the other end. Several small gains of this kind and the ball was within a few yards of the goal line with the Michigan men overanxious to crowd on Sturgis.

Crawford got the ball and dashed through the center and over the line for a touchdown near the boundary line. Lamb failed to kick the difficult goal, the wind interfering.

Michigan started the ball from the twenty-five-yard line with the V phalanx, but it was quickly broken while McPherran made an effort to slip out at the apex. Loss of ground followed the efforts of Van Inwagen, Duffy, and McPherran to pass around the ends, though each of them can run a hundred yards in less than eleven minutes.

During a controversy as to whom the ball belonged, Strait jumped to his feet and ran away with the ball. He had no opposition, and put the ball down behind the goal line and claimed a touchdown. Referee Hayward called him back on the ground that the ball had not been put in play. When put in play on the next down Malley seized the ball from Abbott and with the whole Michigan team around him he rushed by main force from the twenty-five-yard line to twenty yards beyond the center of the field.

The ball was fumbled a minute later and went to Chicago. Sturgis made another punt away down the field and out of bounds, when, a few minutes later, time was called and a rest was taken of fifteen minutes.

BUNTING DIDN'T GO.

Chicago started the ball off with the V, Crawford handling the ball. The wedge moved to the right for twenty yards before breaking, and then Crawford broke out at the left and was brought down on the twenty-five yard line. An attempt was made to give Farwell a run around the end, but ice on short stop's place brought him down with a loss. This was a mean place to put the ball in play and Michigan again shoved Chicago back to jump on Sturgis and carry the ball to the center of the field. Harding, who had taken Rogers' place at quarter back, took the ball from Lamb and made ten yards through the center. He tried again, and slipped around the end for five. Again he went through the center for four. The little man tucked his head down and charged his antagonists with the force of a battering-ram. Umpire Comfort disqualified him without cause, the charge being playing with unnecessary roughness. In view of the fact that Michigan's big men were not overnice there was considerable sarcasm along the lines. Rogers was called back and Crawford found an opening, which carried the ball within Michigan's twenty-five yard line. Failure to advance gave Michigan the ball, and Duffy made a long high punt, which carried the ball to Ridgeway, who had taken Harlan's place as full-back. This young player gathered the leather and was soon under way, to be stopped at the twenty-five yard line. Then Crawford made a series of plunges at the center that bunched the Michigan team. Sturgis then went around the end for a fine run beyond the middle of the field. Another such move to the right end by Ridgeway, followed by that strong, quick player's moves through the rush line wherever he could find an opening, brought the ball again near Michigan's goal.

The ball was then lost to Michigan, who got in a good punt with the wind. Ridgeway did not return, but ran up well. Crawford was taking a rest, while Ridgeway hunted the holes made in the rush line and followed the strong gaps made by Peters and Harlan. When out of bounds at the center of the field Peters transferred the ball to Harlan and he to Crawford as Lamb and Hamlin shoved the Michigan rushers out of the way. Peters ran through a crowd followed by Crawford, and in a jiffy he was going down the line with all behind him. McPherran was in close pursuit, however, and collared the runner within a few feet of the line. Another rush and Harlan had the ball within a few feet of the goal line. Center tactics bunched the Michigan men, and Crawford darted around the end for a touchdown thirty minutes after play began. No goal.

MICHIGAN FLAGS.

Bringing the ball to the twenty-five yard line Duffy kicked well down the field. Ridgeway ran up and got downed near the center of the field. Harlan got the ball from Peters and made five yards by sheer force. Again and again he did this as Michigan showed signs of flagging, finally losing the ball on the twenty-five yard line. Duffy kicked, and his rushers followed the ball well as it went over Ridgeway's head. Strait seized it but was downed by Ridgeway within ten yards of Chicago's goal. Off-side play was claimed but not allowed. Michigan lost twenty yards in quick succession by Chicago's rush line work, the latter finally securing the ball. Farwell was sent past the end. Then Ridgeway darted past the other end and the rush line stretched out to meet these tactics. This gave Crawford his chance and he was again through the center for fifteen yards to the twenty-five yard line. Harlan, by sheer force, went on for ten yards in three successive tries, and the Michigan rushers closed up. Then Ridgeway made a plunge at the end and a dart to the side which carried him out of bounds within five yards of the goal line. As the ball was passed in there there was some fumbling, but quick as a cat Crawford gathered the leather and bounded through the crowd for a touchdown eight minutes after the other. Lamb kicked the goal and seven minutes remained to play.

In the kick-off Sturgis returned with a good kick, which was fumbled but went to Michigan. Duffy saw his advantage in kicking and wasted no time in attempted runs. Down the field the ball went for Chicago to work back again by hard running. The Michigan boys had not the endurance of their opponents, and rushes by Harlan and Peters made gaps in their line through which Sturgis and Crawford made runs to be stopped by the half-backs. Duffy again got the ball for a punt and sent it beyond the middle of the field. Chicago worked it back by steady rush-line gains, when Hayward called time. Score 20 to 0. There were no touchbacks nor safety touchdowns by either side.

PRINCETON DEFEATS YALE.

Blue Goes Down Before Orange and Black in a Hotly Contested Game.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Ten thousand people yelled themselves hoarse when the Princeton football team scored the first touchdown in their great game with Yale on the grounds of the Berkeley Oval today. They cheered again when this touchdown resulted in a goal, and when the Princetons, before the game closed, secured another touchdown, these people simply went wild with enthusiasm. There were also about 15,000 people on the field who did not applaud these incidents. They were the supporters of Yale, and they were in the majority by nearly 5,000. It was with feelings of bitter disappointment that they saw their favorite team beaten by Princeton by ten points to nothing in the final and most eventful football game of the year.

At least 30,000 persons applied for admission to the grounds between 12 and 2:30 o'clock, and many of them had to be turned away. Those who secured admission wallowed knee deep in mud. The heavy rain of the previous day left its impress on the grounds and made them unpleasant for spectators. Mud was no detriment, however, for enthusiam and excitement had reached a boiling point. Thousands of horns were tooting throughout the game, and all kinds of inharmonious instruments capable of producing noise were utilized.

Although the field and approaches thereto were saturated with mud the players' ground was not in such a bad condition. It had been kept in good condition previous to the rain, and after the game in the morning it was re-pointed and strewn with shavings. The day had dawned brightly and the weather was everything that could be desired.

At 2:20 o'clock the Yale team came on the field and was greeted with a deafening volley of shouts and tin-horn tooting. They immediately began to roll themselves in the mud and hug the ball. The Princeton boys followed their example two minutes later and after a bit of preliminary practice the teams took up their positions. Yale won the toss and played the first half with the wind and sun slightly in their favor. The players were:

Princeton.	*Positions.*	*Yale.*
Donnelly	Left end	Stagg.
Cowan	Left tackle	Gill.
Janeway	Left guard	Heffelfinger.
George	Center	Hanson.
Riggs	Right guard	Newell.
Cash	Right tackle	Rhodes.
Warren	Right end	Harvey.
Poe	Quarter back	Wurtemburg.
Channing	Halfback	Harvey.
Black	Halfback	Clung.
Ames	Fullback	McBride.

As the men faced each other they appeared to be pretty evenly matched. Princeton had the strongest rush line, but before the game was old lost one of their best men, George, who had his knee-cap broken and the tendons of his ankle broken. He was sent to the Murray Hill Hotel in an ambulance, and Jones was substituted in his place. Rhodes of Yale was ruled off for foul tackling. Ames, Princeton's fullback, carried off the laurels for smart play, although he made two or three blunders throughout the game.

THE GAME.

Princeton had the ball at the start. The game began with the "V" trick. They gained five yards, Channing making three. Cowan advanced it with a run through the center. Cash carried it still further. Then Yale gained the ball on a fumble, and got five yards. Harvey carried it three yards. Then Yale lost it on a fumble. The ball was passed to Ames, who kicked it well up the field. It went to Yale, and McBride kicked it down the field. So far the playing was even. There seemed to be as much kicking as running. A long kick of McBride's brought the ball within twenty-five yards of Princeton's goal. Ames caught it, but was tackled at once. He returned it. Riggs fell on it, and the ball went to Yale on account of his having touched it while he was off side. The ball was kicked in the fourth down. It was touched by a Princeton player, but a Yale man fell on it. George, the old center rush, was injured in the knee. Jones took his place. This was a severe loss to Princeton. With the ball in play and Jones playing in place of George the brunt of the Yale attack was brought toward the center.

After a few moments' playing Gill got the ball and endeavored with the aid of his fellow-rushers to penetrate the Princeton line. Riggs was there, though, and made a superb tackle, bringing the pretty Captain to earth and injuring himself. His right ankle was badly strained, but after a few moments' rest he pluckily resumed the struggle. The ball was near the Princeton goal, but the next instant a foul tackle gave the orange and black a gain of five yards. Back and forth they plunged along the line, never gaining a foot, but frequently biting the mud into which they dove as recklessly as if into the surf of the ocean. A fumble of the ball gave Cash a chance to get it, and he threw himself upon it reckless of consequences. When in play again, after Yale had gained a few feet, she lost five yards on a foul. It was magnificent blocking and tackling, and black was the king among them. A pass to Ames resulted in a magnificent kick almost to the starting line, where Wurtemburg caught it, only to be mowed down before he could kick it. Gill then made a run of six yards, and on a pass McBride got in a calking kick far up into Princeton's territory. Channing got the ball, but before he could get three yards he was kissing the earth beneath a mountain of Yale flesh.

Princeton gained five yards more for interfering and Ames kicked it on a pass, McBride falling on the ball. McBride kicked it to the side and Gill and Ames raced for it. Gill got it, but the ball went to Princeton on a fumble and Cowan ran a few yards with it. Yale got it and McBride got a run. Little Poe tackled beautifully. The ball went from side to side, the first bad play of the game being made when McBride fumbled the ball on a kick from Ames and Cowan fell on it. Yale got the ball on a fumble and advanced it three yards. The rush line work was short on Princeton's part. Jerry Biggs did the most phenomenal rush line work for Princeton. Yale got five yards on a foul off-side play. McBride kicked the ball and Gill fell on it. Poe protested, but Brookes gave it to Yale on the ground that it had touched a Princeton player. This brought the ball to within twenty-five yards of Princeton's goal.

It was a questionable decision. Princeton got the ball on the fourth down, and Ames kicked it well up the field. McBride returned it and Channing caught it on the fly, but was tackled before he made three yards. Cash of Princeton advanced the ball five yards on the best run made up to that point. Ames took the ball and slammed it. The kick was a decidedly favorable one, for it went far into Yale's territory. It did not remain there long, though, for McBride made a savage kick that put it within fifty yards of Princeton's goal. Back and forth the ball went on kicks until Harvey got it. Warren made a superb tackle, and Donnelly repeated it the next instant. McClung was hurt at this point, and Poe apologized to him. McClung left the field, and Morrison took his place. On a most scientific pass from Poe, Ames got the ball, and made the run of the game under cover of Poe. Ames made a superb dash far into Yale's territory.

It began to look desperate, when Ames made a kick that landed too close to the goal. McBride got it and after three downs had been made he got in a good kick. Channing got it and eluded four men for a dozen yards. Both teams began to struggle as they never did before, and a little scrapping began to make itself apparent. Princeton lost five yards on a foul tackle by Janeway. Princeton had the ball down within twenty-five yards of the goal, when a foul from Yale gave them twenty-five yards to the good. Ames made another sensational run, gaining fifteen yards more. The first half closed, neither side having scored.

Second Half—It was apparent at the start of the second half that Yale was going to try a new scheme, for scarcely had the ball got in play when Gill made a running side dash and gained five yards. A kick then put the ball into Ames' arms, near his goal. Back and forth they tussled, and then Yale gained five yards on a foul. Morrison made a fine run and gained another five yards. Harvey made a good kick through the Princeton rush line and Newell fell on the ball. Desperate efforts were then made to penetrate the orange and black line, and by concerted movements the ball was forged ahead five feet. It was then within ten yards of the goal, and Princeton had it beneath a tremendous pile of collegiate brawn and muscle. A good pass, and McBride got the ball, but Black fouled him on the kick. Then the ball got out of bounds and in the play that followed Ames made a good kick. After five minutes' play Ames made another kick and Newell missed. Princeton had a clear field, but Cowan slipped and the chance was lost. Cash picked it up and had the whole field clear before him but dropped the ball, otherwise a touchdown would have been inevitable. Later Cowan ran across the field with the ball, and brought the Yale men with him. He passed the ball back to Ames, who made another phenomenal run.

Rhodes was disqualified for rough play. Heyworth took Rhodes' place. The ball was down at Yale's goal, Princeton outplaying the New Haven men in every way. Amos kicked the ball over the goal line. Three Yale men fumbled the ball. Warren and Donnelly fell on it, giving Princeton four points. A goal was kicked by Ames making two more—six in all. Yale nothing.

The men of both teams, when they lined up again, played with new life. McBride tried for goal from the field, but failed. It seemed as though the game was all over by the shouting. Yale was desperate. The ball was well down the Yale field at 4:30, when the crowd began to move out upon the field. The ball was then rushed up in Princeton's territory. Ames sent it back to the Yale end. It was then sent back to the center again. It went out of bounds and Yale got it. Princeton was fighting as she never fought before. The ball was rushed to Yale's end of the field. Cowan scored a touchdown. Time was at this point called. The final score was: Yale, 0; Princeton, 10.

OTHER FOOT-BALL GAMES.

Wesleyan, 10; University of Pennsylvania, 2, at New York.

Rochester University and Union College, a draw, at Elmira, N. Y.

University of Virginia, at home, 68; Johns Hopkins, 0.

Butler University, 14; Purdue University, 0, at Indianapolis.

WEST POINT, NEB., SEES THE ELEPHANT.

The Elephant, Likewise, Sees the Town and Gives It a Shaking Up.

WEST POINT, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—This town was captured by an elephant early this morning, and it was not until after a four hours' fight that the animal was subdued. The elephant came in on a freight-train, consigned to a firm who intended to use it for advertising purposes, but when a $500 freight bill was presented they refused to accept the goods. The railroad agent telegraphed to Omaha for instructions, and while he was awaiting an answer the elephant broke loose and started up the principal street.

The animal first gutted a livery stable and then crossed the street, knocking in the entire glass front of Brown Bros.' new block. It then turned its attention to Drake's drug store, crushing in the side of the building and doing a large amount of damage. By this time the police had secured a coil of rope with which they lassoed the elephant, and, with the aid of almost the entire population of the town, the brute was dragged back to the depot. A large force of men is now garding the animal until orders are received from Union Pacific headquarters.

WAR BETWEEN CANALS AND RAILROADS.

New York State Boat-Owners Organize to Resist Unjust Discrimination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—An association has been organized to fight the railroad interests, which are said to threaten the utter ruin of the Erie Canal traffic. The forwarders, boat-owners, and others interested in the canal have long been in a state of rebellion against what they claim are the unjust acts of the railways, which they claim also control the canal, to the great injury of the State and this city. There was a preliminary meeting of the association Tuesday afternoon at No. 10 South street, and Capt. M. Depew was elected President of the new organization, which has been formed for the purpose of presenting the members' grievances to the people and to the Legislature. The newly-elected President of the organization, Capt. Depew, tells briefly the grievances existing. He charges that excessive wharfage rates are charged by the City of New York, that the grain elevator rates and the insurance rates are unjust and illegal, and that discrimination in favor of the railroads against the canal is unfair to boat-owners and to the people of the State.

THE REV. MR. BRUSH ON PROHIBITION.

An Iowa Clergyman Lectures the Republican Party on the Vexed Question.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Considerable comment has been provoked here today by the Thanksgiving sermon preached this morning by the Rev. Frank E. Brush, pastor of Grace Methodist Church. In the course of his sermon he referred to the result of the recent election in Iowa, and said that the apathy of the Prohibitionists, which, it is claimed, was responsible for the defeat of Senator Hutchison for Governor, was caused by the belief that the Republicans had decided to let the Prohibition law take care of itself, and that the party leaders were really opposed to the law. If the leaders, he said, proposed such a policy for the party in Iowa, and if the party intended to unload prohibition in this State, they could expect apathy, alienation, and antagonism among the Prohibitionists. He did not believe, though, that the Republican legislators would dare to repeal prohibition, even though by sticking to it they went down to politica ruin and death.

TOOLE DOES NOT FEAR IMPEACHMENT.

The Montana Governor Regards All Talk of the Matter as Ridiculous.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Gov. Toole's attention was this afternoon called to the plan of the Republicans to impeach him for designating the hall in which the Legislature should assemble, and placing the keys to it in the hands of Democratic police. The Governor said he should not feel in danger even if the Legislature were overwhelmingly Republican, but as matters stand talk of impeachment was ridiculous. A trial for impeachment must come before the Senate, and two-thirds of the members must vote for impeachment to convict. The Senate stands 8 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and it is certain the latter will not vote for impeachment.

Inglis Is Enjoying Himself.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28.—The police have discovered that a man named Inglis, who acted as custodian of the relief fund raised for Spokane Falls at the time of the big fire there, was in the city this week scattering his ill-gotten gains. He left for Toronto Tuesday night.

TURKEY FOR EVERYBODY.

HOW THANKSGIVING-DAY WAS OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.

Some People Attended Service, Others Sought Places of Amusement, While All Partook Largely of the Gobbler—Patients at the Hospitals and Inmates of Charitable and Reformatory Institutions Furnished Bountiful Feasts—Exercises at the Various Asylums.

Thanksgiving Day came in in an eager, exultant way. Hard-working men who slept late awoke to hear the window-panes rattle and to see a shrewd northerly wind blow clouds of snow over the frozen streets. It was a New England day dealt out by a good-natured weather bureau to Chicago especially for Thanksgiving. It had gray skies and a blustering manner about it, and the air was of that fresh quality that makes the wayfarer hunger for doughnuts and onion dressing and all those human things that offend Mr. Howells' delicate artistic sense.

The celebration in Chicago was not exactly in the New England style, though; at least not in the New England style as it is accepted outside of New England. Some good homely folks went to church in the forenoon and gave thanks piously, but the general manifestation of gratitude appeared in the shape of a longer sleep in the morning, and of course a heartier dinner than usual later in the day. In the afternoon and evening many of the cosmopolitan citizens of Chicago reveled in the pleasures of the theater, and the manager who had been "snow-storming" his house against the rivalry of the rainy weather gave thanks in the pious way of the manager, for it was a great theater day, and the veriest frost that was ever presented turned hundreds from the door.

Those noble descendants of the Puritan fathers, the football elevens from the University Club and the University of Michigan, assaulted each other in the ball park. The game was one of those brutal contests that are doing so much to drag American sports down to the level of the bullfight—although it is a pleasure to note that the fine, energetic, and brawny young men of this village everlastingly mopped up the ground with the narrow-chested dudes from Michigan—and it was a most bully game. And at night the sturdy Germans gathered in the Germania Club house and bowled tenpins while some of their American friends were bowling otherwise across the river.

Dances were numerous all over town and turkey flowed like water. All the saloons spread elaborate lunches, and men with strong imaginations could carve off a slice of white meat in a reeking barroom and fancy they were enjoying an elaborate dinner. All over town, in every charitable institution—in fact every institution, whether charitable or not, even the county jail and the bridewell—hungry stomachs and their dependents, sorrowing hearts, were made glad with luscious feasts. Nobody was seemingly left out.

FEASTS FOR THE UNFORTUNATES.

Hospitals and Homes Supply Their Charges with Sumptuous Dinners.

Twenty-nine suffering little mites of humanity had more fun yesterday than all the 499 other patients of the Cook County Hospital. Nineteen suffering little Tiny Tims sniffed at the smell of the turkey, chuckled when they tasted the sweet potatoes, and daubed themselves with cranberry sauce, but when the plum-pudding, wrapped in the bluish green halo of brandy flames, was brought in, they just tipped back on their little cots and fairly howled with delight. It was the gift and surprise of Harry Everett, the cook, who had worked on that pudding for weeks when the other officials were not around and followed Nurse Hart to the ward when she carried it in. He was repaid for his trouble, but he sneaked away with a sign and moisture in his eye when little Charlie Robinski, sitting apart from the others with a screen in front of his cot, opened his big blue eyes in surprise and clasping his tiny hands exclaimed, "How boofu!!" The screen was drawn behind his bed so he could not see his companions eating oranges and apples. There was feasting galore in all the wards. Acting Warden J. D. Ware had arranged for that. There was turkey and everything good for all.

The sisters at Mercy Hospital went down into the treasury and provided a feast which made life for the ill a brief pleasure. The flower mission called Wednesday and distributed fruit among the inmates. The bountiful dinner, which was served to 200 patients, consisted of everything that usually makes up a Thanksgiving feast.

The Woman's Hospital, corner of Thirty-second street and Rhodes avenue, was the recipient of an abundance of Thanksgiving supplies from the ladies of the board, and a grand dinner was the result. All the convalescents who were at all able to leave their rooms were allowed to go to the main dining-room, where they were served in family style. Other patients were served in their rooms.

There are at present only three patients in the National Temperance Hospital, No. 3411 Cottage Grove avenue, but nevertheless the usual Thanksgiving dinner was enjoyed.

The 100 patients at Michael Reese Hospital, Twenty-ninth street and Groveland avenue, were treated to a sumptuous feast through the kindnesses of L. Lebenstine, Henry L. Frank, C. Jevne, and the South Side Flower Mission.

At the Hahnemann Hospital, Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, the usual Thanksgiving dinner was given the patients.

At the German Hospital, No. 754 Larrabee street, a Thanksgiving dinner was served, but no contributions were received. No visitors were present.

At the Alexian Brothers' Hospital special religious services were held at 8 o'clock in the morning for such of the patients as were convalescent. Mass was celebrated, and prayers appropriate to the day read.

At the Presbyterian Hospital all of the 130 patients who could be moved ate turkey in the large dining-room. A dozen nurses from the Illinois Training-School called in to help during the rush, flitting back and forth from the kitchen, distributing the different courses of a splendid dinner furnished by Stephen W. Rawson. A piano had been placed in the dining-room, and Miss Patterson played lively airs during dinner.

At St. Luke's Hospital forty turkeys and a wagon load of vegetables disappeared. All this was donated by friends of the institution. One hundred and fifty dinners were served on trays in the sick rooms or in the dining-rooms of the wards. Holy communion was celebrated at 7 a. m. in the chapel.

A great dinner was served to the little ones of the Hospital for Women and Children at Paulina and Adams streets.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Sixteen turkeys were done up brown at the Chicago Orphan Asylum yesterday. "All able to be down but three," remarked the matron, smiling down six long tables surrounded by 230 little folks who were attending to the business of the day. It seems highly probable that more than three will not be able to come down today.

Promptly at half-past 1 230 orphans filed through the halls to the dining-room. Just as if an electric button had been touched 230 heads went down, a short grace was said, and the heads came up with a pop. There were apples, oranges, cranberries, and celery on the long tables. Presently plates loaded with turkey arrived. They were cleared so quickly that it kept the waiters busy filling them again. They were not common waiters, but pretty young ladies in big sleeves and hats, and with shining rings on their fingers. That was as good as the feast. When the orphans were not intent on the dinner they were staring at these visions of loveliness. The sixteen turkeys disappeared like magic, after which there were two pieces of pie for each little person, an apple, and an orange. Upstairs in the nursery seven babies were being fed with a diluted portion of the dinner. They were too young to attack the solids but not too young to ask for more. The feast was donated by generous friends of the institution.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

In all the city Thanksgiving-Day was spent no more happily than at the Home for the Friendless, No. 1926 Wabash avenue, where at 12:45 170 little waifs of both sexes and twenty-six homeless women marched to the dining-rooms, where the tables were laden with turkey, vegetables, mince and pumpkins pies, nuts, fruit, and confectionery. It was a sight worth seeing to witness the retreat of the little ones after the feast, each boy and girl taking away as rightful spoils all the fruit and confectionery their little arms could carry, but not one forgetting to thank the matron at the door. The matron, curious to know what idea was uppermost in each little mind regarding the day, requested each boy and girl Wednesday to write on a slip of paper what he or she was thankful for. Generally gratitude for health, good food, and clothing was expressed; and almost invariably the home and its managers were affectionately mentioned. One little urchin of 6 years scrawled: "I am thankful for the turkey and the matron." Another wrote: "I am thankful I am not sick and can eat a good dinner." During the morning an entertainment of recitations and singing was given by the children in the school-room. There were many donations received at the home.

HOW THE AGED ENJOYED THE DAY.

The Thanksgiving cheerfulness at the Old People's Home, Indiana avenue and Thirty-Ninth street, was somewhat saddened by the death Wednesday of Mrs. Warne, who had been an inmate of the home for about a year. However, the day was appropriately observed. Turkey and the usual accessories were served the sixty-seven inmates. The principal part of the feast was donated. In the afternoon Mr. George Cook took the children of the South Side Gospel Association to the home, where exercises appropriate to the day were held, recitations and singing enlivening the hearts of the aged inmates.

At the Home for the Aged, Fullerton and Sheffield avenues, turkeys contributed by friends of the institution were served for dinner. There are 140 people in the home.

Sister Anna of St. Louis, in charge of the Home for the Aged at Harrison and Throop streets, was delighted yesterday over the generosity of Mrs. Charles H. Schwab, who had sent word that the inmates should be given the best Thanksgiving dinner the markets could afford at her expense. The smiles of Sister Anna were reflected on the faces of the 200 old people under her care.

HOME OF INDUSTRY.

The two-story brick building at No. 761 West Van Buren street, where the Home of Industry holds out a helping hand to ex-convicts anxious to reform and become useful citizens, was quiet yesterday. The inmates seemed content and hopeful. There wasn't much turkey for dinner. The broom factory had not been prosperous enough for that, but there was good roast beef and potatoes steaming hot. "We are thankful," said Supt. Dodds, "and we have as much to be thankful for today as most people. We have plenty to eat, a comfortable home, and a chance to make an honest living."

There were feasting and general good cheer at the Washingtonian Home. The usual dinner was served. Aside from the dinner, the ninety inmates of the house did not specially observe the day. There was the usual lecture by Prof. Wilkins in the afternoon.

HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The 100 children in the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, No. 754 Larrabee street, had a royal Thanksgiving. The donations were abundant. Miss Cook, the matron, and her assistants decorated the tables. In the nursery dining-room three tables were arranged. Flowers and fruit were centerpieces. In the childrens' dining-room there were six tables, five being laid with covers for sixty-five children and set off with flowers, while the sixth was heaped with fruit, nuts, and confectionery.

When the doors were opened and the children marched in many a pair of bright eyes sparkled with delight. The good things disappeared rapidly. Songs were sung, and after the feast the boys and girls were given a play-hour.

FEAST FOR THE NEWSBOYS.

Mrs. Eliza W. Bowman, matron at the Newsboys' Home, Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, had her tables loaded with turkey, celery, and cranberry sauce. Seventy-five of the lads sat down to their Thanksgiving dinner. As they marched into the big dining-room their clean faces and neatly arranged Sunday clothes were striking features. Of course they shoved a little bit on entering the room.

They ate as only boys can and appreciated the feast. When it seemed as though they must burst if they ate more they began cracking nuts and told stories, continuing this amusement until they dropped off to sleep by the fireplaces.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

At the Foundlings' Home, founded by the venerable Dr. Shipman, at No. 114 South Wood street, the thoughtful charity of the numerous friends of the home enabled the matron and her assistants to get up a plentiful spread of everything that goes to make up a Thanksgiving for the nurses and employés, of whom there are forty-two. Thirteen barrels of good things were sent by the Oakland School children, seven more by the Lawndale Baptist Sunday school, and equally substantial gifts came from many other sources.

IT WAS A REUNION.

The sixty inmates of the Erring Women's Refuge, No. 3111 Indiana avenue, were treated to the usual Thanksgiving dinner. Many former inmates of the refuge visited their old home, the festivities, therefore, being much of the nature of a reunion. At 8 o'clock in the evening "the girls," as the matron, Mrs. Helen Woods, familiarly calls the inmates, gave a little entertainment, consisting of singing and recitations. Ice cream and cake were served.

AT THE JAIL.

Sheriff Matson's star boarders at the County Jail all ate their fill yesterday of fat turkey, 400 pounds of which formed the central figure of the bill of fare. The Thanksgiving dinner, which cost Jailer Folz $160 above the allowance made by the County Board for the prisoners' board, was served to the inmates in their cells from 11:30 a. m. until the last man was too full to ask for more. No visitors were allowed in the jail during the day.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The Madison street department of the Y. M. C. A. gave a Thanksgiving reception to outside members of the association who were away from home. One hundred and seventy-five persons were present, the register showing them to be from thirty-three States and Territories and of thirteen nationalities. The visitors assembled in the parlor at 1 o'clock. A pleasant hour was spent in the exchange of greetings, while an orchestra rendered a choice musical program. At 2 o'clock all sat down to an elaborate dinner. Mr. L. W. Messer presided. Prof. Grant of the Harvard School recited an original poem on "First Thanksgiving-Day." Fraternal, national, and Thanksgiving hymns were sung, then came the toasts. From 4 to 5 was the "thanksgiving hour," a praise and song service. A social hour followed. The refreshment hour, 6 to 7, was followed by the recreation hour, when games were indulged in.

A miscellaneous program was rendered in Farwell Hall from 8 to 9 p. m. to Post-Office and Government Building employés. The day's entertainment concluded between 9 and 10 o'clock with a gymnastic exhibition and music.

THE CELEBRATION WAS UNANIMOUS.

An eminent journalist entering THE TRIBUNE office late in the afternoon, warm with a fine dinner and just bubbling with philanthropy, nearly tripped over a small ragged boy who lay asleep, cuddled up to a steam coil. Part of the boy's face was bare of the dirty coatsleeve which covered the rest, and that part was O so gaunt and pale that a pang of pity struck the eminent journalist's heart and moved the eminent journalist to dive in his pocket. He shook the little bundle of rags and the urchin awoke.

"My poor little lad," said the eminent journalist, "you, alas, have no thanksgiving."

"Ah, kind sir," replied Victor F. Scott, for he it was, "you are mistaken. I am just sleeping off one dinner in preparation for another."

And he rolled over and disclosed to the astonished gaze of his benefactor half a turkey, a fat piece of 'possum, a bunch of celery, and a pound of mashed potatoes in a handkerchief.

So it seems that Thanksgiving was practically unanimous.

MURDERED HIS DAUGHTER'S HUSBAND.

Fearful Punishment Meted Out to a Hard Citizen of Osgood, Ind.

OSGOOD, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Last night J. Dobson was murdered by A. Bishop, his father-in-law. Dobson having mistreated his wife, her father induced her to return home. Becoming enraged, Dobson armed himself with a revolver and fired five shots through the window without result. He then set fire to the house and barn, which fire was extinguished before much harm was done. He then thought to make good his escape, but was prevented from so doing by Bishop, who seized an ax and beat Dobson's brains out. The sympathy of the people is with Bishop, and he has not as yet been arrested.

A Mining Camp Shooting.

SILVER CLIFF, Colo., Nov. 28.—At a small mining camp near this place Jim Archer yesterday shot and fatally wounded Joseph Parker and H. E. Waterhouse. The men became involved in a quarrel, and all three, drawing revolvers, commenced firing. Archer came out without a scratch.

Accidentally Shot Her Lover.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—While handling a revolver last night Josephine Welsh of West Elizabeth, Pa., shot and instantly killed her lover, Charles Weite. The young couple were engaged to be married soon, and Miss Welsh is crazed with grief over the sad accident.

LESSONS FROM THE DAY.

MINISTERS POINT MORALS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR HEARERS.

Church Going Peoples Generally Attend Church, Union Services Being in Great Favor—The Evils of Partisan Municipal Administration Pointed Out and a Remedy Suggested—Roman Catholics are Touched Up and Reporters Get a Left-Handed Compliment—The Services.

The day was generally observed in the churches. Union services were in great favor. In all parts of the city neighboring congregations joined hands and the exercises were conducted jointly by the several pastors. Elaborate music was a feature at many of the services. The pastors had much to say of the blessings for which their people should be thankful, and, as a rule, did not fail to point the moral that prosperity tries nations as well as individuals. Platitudes were few. One minister roundly scored the evils of partisan municipal administration and advocated a "Law and Order party." Another paid a left-handled compliment to the persistence of reporters. A third had something to say about Roman Catholics, and so on.

A LAW AND ORDER PARTY.

There was a great gathering at the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday when the congregations of the First Congregational Church and St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church joined Dr. Noble's flock in union Thanksgiving services. The platform was occupied by the Rev. Drs. Goodwin, Noble, and Pruden and Bishop Fallows. A quartette from the colored Normal Institute at Hampden, Va., aided the choir in the musical program.

Dr. Noble preached a sermon on "Political Parties and Municipal Government."

"The questions arising in municipal and national affairs are but remotely connected, indeed I can recall but one which is vital to both, and that is the liquor question," said Dr. Noble. "Yet the people mass themselves in a municipal election under one or other of the party standards while neither party platforms refer to this vital point. The city needs pure water, an efficient fire department and police force, the suppression of gambling, and the closing of saloon doors front and rear. It is the duty of the citizens of the municipality to put men in office who will enforce the laws, yet under party ruling the law closing the gambling houses and saloons is never enforced. Chicago is not the worst city in the country, but her authorities are under an awful influence. The criminal, the gambling, the saloon element wields a power as great as it is menacing and dangerous.

"How about the remedy? There is one. We must lay aside party prejudices and enthusiasm, and work together like good citizens with one object—'the public good and the enforcement of the law.' I would make those words the new platform. If necessary we must have new laws, but such as exist must be enforced. How can it be done? Let a few leading citizens organize and appoint a central committee of 100. Let this committee appoint committees for each ward, and if necessary of two good men from each precinct. Let party prejudices be thrown aside. We would have against us the saloonkeepers, the gamblers, the party bosses, the monopolists, and the influence of persons working for office. Perhaps we would also have against us the theater managers.

"But we would have with us the majority of the good citizens, and could then elect what we have long needed, a Mayor who is a Mayor and not merely a candidate for reelection, who would not be afraid to carry out his party platform. Then, and not till then, will the city be clean, the honest people in power, and the laws enforced."

The sermon held the audience from beginning to end, and Dr. Noble's remarks were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause which he vainly endeavored to suppress.

UNION SERVICES AT McVICKER'S.

The union services of the People's Church at McVicker's Theater took the character of a good-humored social talk with a strong humorous vein and liberal applause by the audience. The musical staff of the church was reinforced by the quartette from St. Paul's Church. Dr. H. W. Thomas opened the services with a few remarks, and the Rev. Mr. Milsted in a brief sermon warmed the sympathies of the listeners so that they rewarded him with clapping of hands.

Among the things for which the people of this country had reason to be thankful, he said, was the fact that any town of 150,000 inhabitants had more children in the public schools than the United States had soldiers in the army. Yet there was a powerful army in this country, and the citizen-soldier was one of the chief causes for giving thanks. When he spoke of liberal religion as a cause for thanksgiving he again provoked long and loud applause.

The Rev. Dr. Adams of St. Paul's Church followed in a similar strain.

He believed in the millennium, he said. He believed the time would come when there would be no smoke nuisance in Chicago, when the North Side cable would not break, when every man, let alone every woman, would find a seat in a street car, when the mud in the streets would disappear.

"How about the World's Fair"? interrupted Dr. Thomas.

"I was coming to that, working up to it as a grand climax. I should give thanks if we had it off our minds."

"But I believe in the millennium," he continued. "I believe the time will come when Chicago will be represented by such people as I see here today, instead of Anarchists and Clan-na-Gaelists. I believe the time will come when we shall have a clean press, when the reporters will respect our front door if it is slammed in their faces, and not go around to the back door to learn what is going on in the house."

The services concluded with the singing of "My Country." The collection of the day was for the benefit of the Anchor Mission, which Dr. Thomas announced, "is a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that is not political."

WEST SIDE UNION SERVICES.

The Erie Street Methodist and the Tabernacle Congregational churches united with the Ada Street Methodist Church in Thanksgiving services at the Ada Street church yesterday morning. Owing principally to the cold weather the attendance was small, though the services were quite interesting. The Rev. J. D. Leek and the Rev. J. P. Brushingham conducted the devotional exercises.

The Rev. H. M. Penniman preached the sermon, and spoke of the material prosperity of the country, especially that of the West. The country was certainly prosperous and the people were happy.

But all this prosperity ought not to blind the eyes to the other side of the picture. Prosperity carried in its train some evils. A people who became too rich and powerful became also proud, arrogant, and quarrelsome. Nations as well as individuals could not always stand prosperity.

Members of the churches ought to beware of the aggressiveness in political affairs which had been sometimes observed in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. Mingling in this way in politics always had a bad effect on both the people and the church. When that church found it necessary recently to pass resolutions declaring its undying loyalty to this Government it was fair to ask why such a declaration was necessary. There would be great surprise if the Presbyterians or the Methodists should make a similar declaration.

SIX CHURCHES UNITE.

Union Thanksgiving services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church at Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, Christ Reform Episcopal, Immanuel Baptist, The First Presbyterian, Plymouth Congregational, Trinity Methodist, and the Second Presbyterian uniting in the exercises. A feature of the services was the music. The services were opened with prayer by the Rev. John H. Barrows. The congregation sang "America," and the Rev. Frank M. Bristol read the Scripture lesson; responsive reading being lead by the pastor, the Rev. S. J. McPherson. The Rev. George C. Lorimer offered prayer.

Bishop Cheney preached an appropriate sermon. He touched upon our National prosperity. With only 25,000 soldiers and no seaboard defenses the United States tempted the cupidity of other nations. It was then by the providence of God and despite our own negligence and indifference that we were brought to another Thanksgiving-Day. Unbelief was more outspoken than ever, but it was having the effect of drawing all denominations together to fight the common foe and making the conflict sterner.

The offering followed Bishop Cheney's discourse. Dr. McPherson said that the six churches represented were the richest societies south of the river and could afford to contribute liberally, the collection being for the benefit of the American Educational Aid Association. The response was most liberal.

UNION SERVICES AT KENWOOD.

Union Thanksgiving services were held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the Kenwood Evangelical Church. The congregations taking part were those of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, the Rev. John P. Hale, pastor; Kenwood Methodist Church, the Rev. J. J. Tobias, pastor; Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. W. Totheroh, pastor; and South Park Congregational Church, the Rev. Arthur F. Skeele, pastor. The sermon was preached by the pastor. The choir was assisted by a chorus of fifty voices.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL.

The services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, consisted of an excellent musical program presented by the choir and sermon on the "Ethics of Civil-Service Reform" by the pastor, the Rev. William White Wilson. The attendance was large. The church was modestly decorated about the chancel rail with flowers and a bank of provisions and fruit emblematic of those things for which thanks should be given. He said among other things: "'To the victors belong the spoils' is a spirit which is productive of a great amount of evil. The man who does not go to the polls election-day is not doing his duty. If the laws and ways of government didn't suit such people they had no right whatever to complain."

THE EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

A good congregation was present at the services of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. A choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist was sung by the Rev. L. Pardee, celebrant, and the Rev. G. S. Todd acting as deacon. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. W. E. McLaren, D. D., Bishop of the diocese.

IN DR. HENSON'S CHURCH.

Dr. Henson's congregation enjoyed a Thanksgiving sermon yesterday and some patriotic music. Dr. Henson spoke of the National holidays during the year and of the proclamation issued from the highest tribunal commanding praises to God for the fruits of the year, which was a tribute of recognition to the Deity, against which the atheist and infidels rebelled.

"It is one thing," he said, "for the Government to violate the liberty of the individual and another thing for it to have no conscience at all. It is one thing for it to persecute religion and quite another to abjure it. It is one thing for the Government to patronize one sect and another for it to be an atheist. The government was founded on the Bible, and if we forget that book then the Government will fall."

THANKSGIVING PRAYER-MEETING.

At the Belden Avenue Baptist Church a Thanksgiving prayer-meeting was held, the Rev. H. H. Barbour, pastor of the church, conducting the service. Each person in the room wrote on a slip of paper something he was thankful for. The bits of paper were collected and read by the pastor. Some of the writers were thankful for "God's mercy," others for "good luck," still others for "good health and some prosperity." Brief prayers were made, but there was no sermon.

SERVICES IN LAKE CHURCHES.

The union services of the several Englewood and Normal Park churches were held yesterday morning in the Englewood Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixty-fourth street and Stewart avenue. A. G. Wormer, President of the Church Union, presided, and on the platform were seated with him the Revs. Miss Florence Kolloch, S. H. Williams, J. G. Updyke, J. B. Huneman, B. F. Bartlette, J. R. Berry, Clayton Wells, and S. H. Taylor. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Bartlette of the Covenant Baptist Church from the words "Offer unto the Lord." An excellent musical program was given under the direction of C. W. Tinsman. A generous collection was taken up for the benefit of the Englewood Infant Nursery.

The members of the North Congregational Church and the Simpson M. E. Chapel united yesterday with the congregation of the Sixtieth Street Presbyterian Church in a Thanksgiving service. The Rev. J. N. Hall of Simpson Chapel delivered the sermon. A special musical program was rendered. Their collection was also donated to the Infant Nursery.

The Winter Street Methodist congregation and the membership of the First Presbyterian Church held union services in the latter's church building on Forty-second street. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. N. Boyd, his theme being "Industrial and National Blessing."

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH BURGLARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead of Springfield, N. Y., Receive Probably Fatal Wounds.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Mead of Springfield was awakened last night by a noise and discovered a man rifling the secretary where her husband kept his money and another man standing by the door. She advanced into the room and seized the man at the desk. His confederate beat her with a club and broke her arm and wrist in three places. Mr. Mead, whose room was up-stairs, was awakened by the struggle below. He rushed down, and at the foot of the stairs met one of the ruffians and grappled with him. He had nearly overpowered the man when the other pulled a revolver and fired into his face, the bullet entering the mouth and passing through the back of the head, making a probably fatal wound. The robbers then fled.

Mrs. Mead recognized the man who dealt the blows as John Use, a man who had lately been employed upon the place, and a posse was at once organized to capture him. When they reached his house he jumped out of a second-story window and fled to the woods, taking with him a repeating rifle. The men followed and surrounded the forest, but a wholesome fear of the rifle prevented their going after him. The forest is surrounded so that it is merely a matter of time when Use will be captured. The Meads are popular, and if their injuries prove fatal Use will need strong protection to prevent the citizens from meeting out punishment without legal formality. Use's confederate escaped while the attention of the citizens was directed to Use.

FRANCE WANTS A COPYRIGHT TREATY.

Secretary Blaine Said to Be Negotiating with Count de Keratry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:

Secretary Blaine is now in his element. He is engaged in negotiating an international copyright treaty with France. Count de Keratry has been here some time as the special representative of the French Republic and voices the views of the literary men of that nation. Count de Keratry has had several interviews with Secretary Blaine recently. It is understood that their conferences have thus far been of a general character, as the subject of international copyright has been before Congress during several sessions, and while the Secretary of State, acting for the President, has constitutional right to negotiate a treaty with France or any other country on the subject of copyright or anything else, Mr. Blaine is not likely to take the matter abruptly out of the hands of Congress, especially as Congress has shown more or less disposition to legislate in a way that would be equivalent to the negotiation of a treaty with France and all other nations of the earth.

Count de Keratry's mission is a special one. He is not at all connected with the regular legation here and his business is not confined to the subject of copyright.

AN IOWA MAN IN TROUBLE IN INDIANA.

H. H. Hayes of Mount Pleasant Arrested in Indianapolis on a Serious Charge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—H. H. Hayes of Mount Pleasant, Ia., was arrested here today under the name of D. C. Murphy. When searched by the police he had in his possession over $5,000 in money, and says he is worth $50,000. He was arrested on instructions from an Iowa Sheriff, and is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He says a woman is the instigator of the trouble and is willing to return to Iowa without a requisition.

Few Victims in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Northwestern people have not suffered much at the hands of Fredriksen & Co., the land colonizers of Chicago, although some mortgage owners may be found later. The land company had an office in St. Paul, but it was closed six weeks ago. It is supposed the company received but little encouragement. Several of the prominent concerns in this city and St. Paul received circulars from the Fredriksen concern inviting investment, but it is believed few accepted the invitation. One or two instances are reported in this city, but names are not yet known.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court handed down today were as follows:

Sarah E. Godfrey vs. Nancy A. Crisler; affirmed.

Cephas Firestone vs. John W. Hershberger; reversed.

Joseph W. Phea et al. vs. Josiah G. Swain; affirmed.

TEN-STRIKE CHAMPIONS.

BOWLERS AT THE GERMANIA RAISE A LARGE SUM FOR CHARITY.

The North Chicago Club Furnishes the First Prize Winner—Quiet Wedding of Prof. Oscar Kern and Miss May O. Root—Several Pleasant Receptions and Balls in Honor of the Day—Chicago Just Missed a Terrific Storm.

The big bowling contest finally tapered down to a three-handed struggle. Otto Krause, President of the North Chicago club, John H. Palm of the Town of Lake club, and Henry Bateman of the Owl Club each made fifty with five balls, and at 10:30 last night, in the Germania Club's bowling alley, they rolled off the tie.

Mr. Bateman was the first man. Two pins were left standing after his starting roll. The second time he knocked these down, and the Owl boys cheered. After his third roll one pin stood trembling on the edge. Otto Krause, who looks as though he might know more about Gœthe than about ten pins, a slim, studious young man with eyeglasses, picked out the biggest ball on the rack and shot it down the alley. Every pin went down. His second ball knocked eight and his third again felled the ten. A shriek went up from the North Chicago Club, and when Mr. Palm scored only twenty-three, Mr. Krause was lifted to the shoulders of his supporters and carried out to the café, with shouts of: "Herr President will ride home in a buggy."

A buggy was the first prize.

"And Herr Bateman will go home in a sleigh," shouted the Owl Club.

A sleigh was the second prize.

"And Herr Palm will warm his feet by a gas stove already," roared the hearty Germans from the Stock Yards.

A gas stove was the third prize.

So the brawny bowlers cheered till the swell Germania clubmen up-stairs were fain to put their fingers in their ears.

Dr. Huxman proved himself a good bowler by taking the medal for the most ten-strikes. He made ninety. H. Goettsche, who is a crack bowler, holding the ninepin record for the Northwest, got the "pudel" prize, a monstrous syringe. He rolled on purpose for it and made twenty "pudels."

"I didn't want some poor young fellow to get it," remarked Mr. Goettsche, philanthropically.

Mr. Goettsche was one of the forty-nine pin men. The others who made forty-nine were F. W. Huxmann, Fritz Krause, Phil Jaeger, Paul Krause, Charles Simon, E. Huxmann, Julius Schulz, Joseph Altmeyer. The following had a record of 48: Herr Mike Shields, Charles Sieberman, F. Rose, Jacob Birk, Ernst Arnold, T. H. Schieffiin, Dr. W. Koester, F. Bager, Charles Simon. The 47s and 46s were too numerous to be named. The prizes were expensive, running from a barrel of vinegar to a dozen ladies' hat pins.

"It was the greatest bowling contest ever seen in this town," said Mr. Huxmann.

About $400 was realized for charity.

QUEER POLICEMEN.

Helping Cronin's "Removers"—The Mayor's Ax Soon to Fall.

An evening paper has the following:

Mayor Cregier is said to be waiting for a certain hour to arrive, when he will take up his rusty falchion and begin a wholesale slaughter of the police and detective department. Those who listened to Detective Michael Crowe's testimony in the Cronin case last Monday will not be surprised on hearing this. The Mayor has known for some time that the greatest difficulty met with by the prosecution in securing evidence against the accused assassins of Dr. Cronin came from the lukewarm detective work of certain officers assigned to the case—to put it mildly.

The handicap began the first day that Detectives Dan Coughlin and Mike Whelan started out to look for the body of the murdered doctor. The party of searchers looked in every manhole and catch-basin in Lake View excepting the two that contained the body and the clothes. The next point where the police were thrown off the scent was when Detectives O'Malley and Kelly of West Twelfth Street Station secured the first "confession" from Woodruff and circulated it freely, making it appear that the murdered man had been engaged in some questionable work and had fled the city. Then Officer Brown of Cottage Grove Avenue Station, who caused Dr. Cronin to be tried in a Clan-na-Gael camp on a charge of treason, suddenly lost his memory and could give no assistance in uncovering the motive for putting the physician out of the way. Detectives Andy Rohan and Michael Crowe were next assigned to the case, and they "assisted" by not reporting to their superiors anything of importance. All these men are believed to have been in more or less sympathy with the accused, being Irishmen themselves and most of them members of the Clan-na-Gael.

Detective Harry Palmer followed them on the case, he being a man who was considered by the Chief of Police to be "as straight as a string" and incorruptible. Just previous to the exposure of the jury-bribing plot it became very evident that Palmer was not turning up anything from the important clews placed in his hands to investigate. There was no time for an investigation at that stage of the case, so Palmer was assigned to other duty without any cause being given.

From this the State went ahead collecting evidence with the assistance of men on whom no well defined suspicion rested. It was thought at last that the Clan-na-Gaels on the force had been baffled, when behold! Officers "Red" McDonald and John Stift took the witness stand and attempted to establish an alibi for Dan Coughlin. They testified to facts which were intended to save Coughlin's neck, but about which they had never breathed a word to their superiors. It was as unexpected as if some one had hurled a bomb in the court-room.

Next came Detective Crowe with his testimony for the defense, which he claimed to have reported to both Capt. Schaack and Inspector Ebersold, but which both positively deny. All of these officers, with the exception of Whelan and Brown, are still on the police force, and just why they are permitted to draw a salary from the city would make a chapter of interesting reading.

Chief of Police Hubbard refuses to be interviewed on the subject, although he admitted some things which are startling to a great degree. He does not deny the fact that he has had as much trouble watching certain officers under suspicion as he had collecting evidence for the prosecution.

"I have already discharged a number of men," said he, "because it was learned wherein they had been false to their trusts."

Further than that the Chief would not say, but from other sources it was learned that a radical cleaning out was about to take place, and that the Mayor would be the one to inaugurate it.

GAVE THANKS IN A JOLLY WAY.

Enjoyable Receptions and Balls by Clubs and Benevolent Societies.

There were numerous "subs" at work last night in the railroad and telegraph offices. The "regulars" were out in force in attendance at the third annual reception given by the Chicago Division, No. 42, Order of Railway Telegraphers' at Marcine's West Side Academy, No. 55 Ada street. A unique souvenir was issued by the order containing portraits of its officers and its history. After the eleventh number had been tripped the party adjourned to No. 471 West Madison street, where supper was served, after which the dancing was resumed. Over 200 couples were present.

Chicago possesses the first lodge of the Barkeepers' Benevolent Protective Association. The lodge was organized a few weeks ago with James H. Lambert as President. The first social event under its auspices occurred last evening at Battery D in the shape of a successful reception and ball. Four thousand tickets were issued, and at least half that number were present.

The Carleton Club entertained its friends last evening with a minstrel performance which would have done credit to a professional organization. The ball-room at the club-house, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, was the theater, and it was crowded. The program consisted of the usual number of endmen's jokes, songs, and two excellent character sketches. It was the third entertainment of the kind that has been given by the club, and will be repeated Saturday evening.

The members of the Silver Star Social Club were given a Thanksgiving party by the President of the club, Miss Lulu Gutheridge, at her residence, No. 868 Fulton street. Supper was served at a late hour. Dancing preceded and followed it.

JUST RIGHT FOR THE SEASON.

The Signal Man Says Chicago Just Missed a Terrific Storm.

Sergt. Frankenfeld was as happy as a lark last night, notwithstanding the Chicago Opera-House company had shut off the heating apparatus in the weather office on the 'steenth floor of the Opera-House block.

"Just frost enough to make celery fit to eat," said the local representative of "Old Probs," "and you know a Thanksgiving turkey without celery don't amount to shucks," and Mr. Frankenfeld proceeded to inscribe red and blue pencil marks in as many little circles on a map of the United States.

"Will it be colder? I dare say. This is nothing, of course, except a seasonable Thanksgiving touch of weather, 21 degrees above zero. By this time tomorrow I guess we shall see it down to 10 degrees above, and after that it will warm up again. Up in Fort Buford, N. D., the mercury has been down to 24 degrees below zero, but that was Wednesday morning. Tonight it is 14 above and there is a warmer wave pushing this cold spell over towards the Atlantic Ocean.

"It was fortunate that the Boston fire was not two days or so later, as then it would have caught the storm center. We passed through the western edge of the storm yesterday and this morning. Tonight it is blowing thirty-eight miles an hour along the upper shore of Lake Ontario, and will probably reach the Atlantic coast somewhere in the neighborhood of New England or the St. Lawrence Gulf about Saturday afternoon. I hardly think this is the beginning of winter, though it is not likely that we shall have a repetition of the fogs and mists of last year. Still the man who risks it in a spring overcoat must not blame the weather clerk if he strikes rheumatism or pneumonia."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Knows Nothing of the "Bomb-Thrower."

In reference to a published dispatch from Denver, Colo., that Pat McGloin, under five years' sentence there for grand larceny, had made a confession to being one of four men selected to throw bombs at the haymarket riot, Lieut. Brennan, chief clerk at police headquarters, said that no dispatch had been received from the police at Denver, and he thought McGloin, of whom he had never heard, was a romancer who wanted a free ride to the World's Fair city.

Sympathy for Juror North.

The jurors in the Cronin case adopted the following resolution yesterday:

WHEREAS, We have just received the sad intelligence that little Bessie North, the child of our beloved fellow-juror, has been called to her Heavenly home.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy, and we do earnestly pray that God, Who giveth, and Who in His wisdom hath taken away, will send the comforter to them and help them to realize that this day, so bleak and dreary, is no less than a Thanksgiving-Day of the angels.

Signed: Charles C. Dix, Charles E. Marlor, George L. Corke, H. D. Walker, Edward S. Bryan, Frank Allison, Benjamin F. Clarke, James A. Pierson, John L. Hall, John Culver, E. W. Bontecou.

Reception Tendered Mrs. Gov. Gordon.

The following ladies have issued 1,000 invitations to the ladies of the city of Chicago to be present at a reception to be given Mrs. Gov. Gordon of Georgia, in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday afternoon, Dec. 2, from 3 to 5 p. m.: Mrs. DeWitt C. Cregier, Mrs. Gen. George Crook, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George L. Dunlop, Mrs. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. John W. Ela, Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. Col. H. T. Coffee, Mrs. Capt. W. L. Marshall, Mrs. J. W. White, Mrs. Dr. Clinton Locke, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mrs. S. P. McConnell, Mrs. E. F. Cragin, Mrs. Gen. Robert Williams, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. Sol Thatcher Jr., Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. Victor F. Lawson, Mrs. Robert A. Waller.

Kern—Root.

A quiet wedding was celebrated last evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Root, corner of Cornell avenue and Fifty-first street. The groom was Prof. Oscar Kern of Chicago, late of Germany, and the bride Miss May O. Root, eldest daughter of Dr. George F. Root, the musician. The young people met in Germany two years ago, and shortly became engaged. The wedding was strictly private, only the members of the Root family being present. The ceremony was celebrated at 5:30 o'clock, the Rev. L. P. Mercer of the New Church Temple officiating. Congratulations and a family reunion followed. Prof. and Mrs. Kern will live upon the North Side.

Items.

Mr. H. A. Hallett is no longer in the employ of THE TRIBUNE company.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "Stranger" and $2 from "H. C. D." for charitable purposes, and it will be distributed by Nora Marks.

James Lyons, 35 years old, dropped dead yesterday morning in Armour's packing-house from heart disease. The deceased was married and lived at No. 640 Forty-third street.

Superintendent Daniels of the Waifs' Mission has received a letter from Alexander H. Revell, now in London, saying that he will furnish the boys their Christmas dinner as usual.

The annual entertainment of the Bohemian Veteran Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association will take place at the Bohemian American school on Eighteenth street Sunday evening, Dec. 1.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 26°; 9 a. m., 26°; 10 a. m., 26°; 11 a. m., 26°; 12 m., 27°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; noon, 29.37.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday fire broke out in an office occupied by Louis Bloom, a coal dealer at Wallace and Fifty-seventh streets. The office was destroyed and a portion of the coal shed. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

At a special meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, held at the Sherman House yesterday, President A. C. Cameron in the chair, resolutions were adopted eulogizing the late John Crerar, and expressing the sorrow of the society at his demise. The legacy left to the St. Andrew's Society is to be known as the John Crerar fund.

The body of a man about 45 years old was taken from the lake at the foot of Fortieth street by the Hyde Park police last evening. The body had apparently been in the water about forty-eight hours. In one of the pockets of the clothing was found a slip of paper on which was written the name W. Smith, No. 3840 Waller street. The body was removed to the Hyde Park morgue.

In THE TRIBUNE a few days ago it was stated that M. C. Stearns is the only person living in this city who was present at the organization of the Board of Trade in 1848. A correspondent says: "Out of the whole number then members—eighty-two—fifteen at least, and perhaps more, are still living. Mr. Orrington Lunt is now a member. Whether any others besides Mr. Stearns is not known. Out of the twenty-four then elected directors the following are believed to be living: John H. Dunham, A. H. Burley, L. P. Hilliard, Orrington Lunt, H. G. Loomis, Walter S. Gurney, Thomas Richmond, Josiah H. Reed."

TWO MILLION TONS OF ORE PLACED.

Extensive Chartering of Vessels at Cleveland—A New Steamer.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Up to the close of business on Wednesday Pickands, Mather & Co., who represent the Minnesota Iron company, shipping from Two Harbors, the Colby Mine, and other interests on the Gogebic Range, and who have so far engaged more tonnage for next season than all other shippers combined, had taken about thirty boats, covering a little more than 1,000,000 tons. Some of this ore is to come from Ashland of, course, but the proportion is very light.

About 500,000 tons of Marquette ore have been placed at $1.25, and 350,000 tons of Escanaba ore at $1.05. Of this latter the Chapin Milling company, H. H. Brown & Co., and J. H. Outhwaite & Co. are the principal holders. The ore shippers who have made these engagements met with no trouble in closing them up to Wednesday last when there was a disposition among such of the vessel-owners as are not inclined to haste in tying up their property to demand $1.10, but it is not probable that the present rates will change either way until the demands of the furnaces for next year are more clearly defined.

John Fitzpatrick and others have just signed a contract with Thomas Quayle's Sons for a steamer of about 235 feet keel.

Vessel Movements of Nov. 28.

FAIRPORT—Arrived—Oscar Flint, St. Paul, E. B. Palmer.

ERIE — Arrived — Susquehanna, Conestoga. Cleared—Lehigh, Chicago.

TOLEDO—Arrived—Niko, light; Lily, salt; John Breden, coal; Nicholson, light.

PORT DALHOUSIE—Down — John Rugee, Monteagle. All windbound craft got away.

PORT COLBORNE—Down—James Mowatt. Windbound—Gov. Smith, Pridgeon. Wind northwest, heavy, with snow.

AMHERSTBURG—Sheltered—Keystone, Farwell, Rutter, Balize and raft, Lamb, Plankinton, Juno, Lakeside, Remora.

DULUTH — Arrived — Wallula. Departed—Northern Wave, Gilchrist, Northern King, Fedora, wheat to Buffalo. Blowing a gale; growing cold fast.

CLEVELAND — Arrived — Northern Light, Gladstone, both light; Ohio, J. H. Devereux, M. M. Drake, D. M. Rust, Tokio, J. B. Kitchen, all ore. Cleared—Simon Langell, Oscoda, light.

DETROIT—Up—Alpena, Aloha, arrived 7 a. m.; Oceanica, 9; North Wind, 10; George T. Hope, 10:10; Servia, Moravia, 11:20; Susan Peck, 12; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, 3:10; Business, arrived 4:30, Down—M. M. Drake, 6:20 a. m.; Lone Star, 8:30; New York, Harlem, 10:15; Clarion, 12:15; Kitty M. Forbes, Twin Sisters, 1:30, p. m.; David Stewart, 4:35.

Later—Up—Tree and barges, 7:20; Majestic, arrived, 11. Down—R. P. Fitzgerald, 8. Blinding snow-storm raging.

PORT HURON—Up—L. L. Lamb, 1:40 a. m.; R. C. Brittain, 6; James Pickands, 6:20; Tom Adams, 7:30; North Wind, 8; Oceanica, 4. Down—M. L. Brick, 8:30; R. P. Fitzgerald, 2:30. In port—Canisteo, Brittain, Ed Smith, Arabia, James Pickands, Garden City, Nellie Torrent, Christie, Argonaut, Oceanica. Wind, north fresh; snowing.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Seneca, Ranney, Livingstone, H. E. Packer, Portage, Hadley, Juniata, Russell Sage, Araxes, American Giant, L. W. Drake, Rochester, C. A. Eddy, New Orleans, Keweenaw. Cleared—With coal: John Craig, Chicago. Light: Missoula, Cleveland; New Orleans, Detroit. Wind west, fresh; snowing all day. H. E. Packer loads coal for Chicago on owners' account. Rochester, Eddy, Keweenaw, Araxes, Giant, and Drake lay up. Ranney goes to Cleveland, Hadley and Sage to Toledo, for winter quarters.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—J. H. Mead, Cheboygan. With sundries—City of Fremont, Duluth; Alaska, Commodore, Buffalo. With coal—Parks, Foster, Charles S. Parnell, Buffalo.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Fred Mercur, Avon, Buffalo. With sundries—Mary Mills, Arthur Bay; Petoskey, Ludington. Towing—The prop. Ballentine, tug T. T. Morford, Milwaukee. Light—M. T. Greene, Menominee.

Arrived up to 1 a. m.—Aurora, Avery, Hawgood, with coal.

Victory for the Edison Company.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Minister of Agriculture has decided that the Edison Electric-Light company did carry on in Canada the manufacture of their incandescent electric light and did not import the same, as alleged by the Royal Electric company, and has dismissed the latter's petition for the annulment of the Edison patent.

FORMING A COMBINATION.

BROTHERHOOD AND ASSOCIATION TO FIGHT THE LEAGUE.

A Reported Conference Between John M. Ward and Certain Association Magnates in Which the Alliance Was Mapped Out—Players' League Salaries Guaranteed—Kelly on the Situation—Close of the Racing at Birmingham—General Sporting News.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Unless the present base-ball deal miscarries the American Association and the brotherhood will make common cause against the National League in ten cities next season. The preliminary arrangements have been concluded, and the only thing now necessary is a formal acceptance of the proposed plan of amalgamation by a committee of the brotherhood, who will meet at the Tremont House, Chicago, for that purpose within a few days, or at least some time before the meeting of the American Association in this city the 10th prox.

The proposition is to combine the present brotherhood teams in Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and Indianapolis with association teams at Columbus and St. Louis, merging the Athletic and brotherhood clubs in Philadelphia and dropping the Louisville and Baltimore clubs entirely. The latter management has been flirting all along with the league magnates, and Louisville is considered dead as a base-ball town. This line of action has been taken only after long consideration by the leading association clubs and after a full study of the situation. The National League did its best to wreck the association by inducing Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Brooklyn to leave its ranks, and now it has come to a survival of the fittest. The association clubs concerned in this deal will sign all their men and then make open war upon the National League by joining the brotherhood at its December meeting.

This deal has been worked quietly, and no news concerning it has been allowed to the press, excepting a rumor appearing a few days ago that John M. Ward had been in this city arranging matters. So close was the combination on this information that it only leaked out through an operator in the Western Union telegraph office here, who was immediately discharged by the Columbus manager, although he had an unblemished record of fifteen years' faithful service to plead in extenuation of his offense. The telltale messages were between Ward and Allen W. Thurman, a son of the old Roman, who was acting in behalf of the Columbus Club management in the affair.

Last Monday the Finance Committee of the American Association held a secret session here. At that conference were Messrs. Von der Ahe, Whittaker, Phelps, and Lazarus. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of Mr. Whittaker of the Athletic club, who had been making a tour of the International cities in the interest of the association. His report was of the rosy sort, in spite of reports to the contrary, and arrangements were made for turning over the books and papers of the association from President Wikoff to the new president, Col. Zack Phelps.

UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

The business of the gentlemen was concluded about 4 o'clock, when unannounced the door of the Columbus club headquarters opened and in stepped John M. Ward and Allen W. Thurman. President Von der Ahe, Whittaker, and Phelps were dumfounded, but Vice-President Lazarus of the Columbus club, who was in the secret and had engineered the business, added still further to the consternation of Whittaker, Phelps, and Von der Ahe by saying: "Gentlemen, this is Mr. Ward of the Players' Brotherhood. I have taken the liberty of inviting him to our meeting. There may be a chance for the American Association to do itself some good in the present base-ball agitation."

Ward was not a bit nonplused, as he understood the situation, and at once all the gentlemen entered into a discussion of the outlook. The talk continued until after 7 o'clock, when Ward, who had left his baggage at the Union Depot in order to avoid public notice, went to a neighboring restaurant with the whole party and had supper. He had left the east-bound train at Crestline, exchanging his ticket at that point for Columbus, and resumed his journey eastward at 7:45. He registered at no hotel, and when the party went to supper all the gentlemen agreed to preserve Ward's incognito by introducing him as one of the new stockholders of the Louisville club. This was successfully carried out, and no human being saw Ward to know him excepting the men representing the American Association. The mysterious personage who was seen going to the Union Depot with Mr. Whittaker and supposed to be Ward by a certain newspaper correspondent was Zach Phelps. At that time Ward was almost to Pittsburg on his way East.

At the caucus between Ward and the association people the whole ground was gone over, and the good offices of the latter to the brotherhood were pledged. The subject of much discussion was the brotherhood contract, and it was arranged that some of the obnoxious features would be changed. Ward said it had been hurriedly prepared and was subject to amendment. The plan of the proposed amalgamation was talked over and a line of action agreed upon, it being substantially as announced in the early portion of this dispatch. Ward said that he was willing to have the two organizations merged into one, and Von der Ahe and Whittaker were sanguine of the success of their fight against the league. It was then agreed that nothing should be done until Ward could bring the matter before Hanlon, Pfeffer, and other brotherhood workers. Al Johnson was expected at the meeting, but at the last moment he telegraphed his friend Thurman that it would be impossible for him to attend, as he had the Mike Kelly case on hand. He said he favored the amalgamation, however, and would stand by anything "Ward and the boys," as he termed it, agreed upon.

Manager Buckenberger of the Columbus team left for the West tonight to sign the balance of the Columbus team before the December meeting.

A SALARY GUARANTEE FUND.

Brotherhood Players Will Be Sure to Receive Their Money.

For the last ten days the National League has been effectively using the fact that players' salaries are dependent on the receipts under the brotherhood contract. To this most of the players who have broken their agreements listened. The fact that each club in the new Players' League was an incorporated body with $20,000 or more stock was lost sight of. A telegraphic exchange of views between the leaders in the new movement has been had, and a piece of legislation resolved on which will at once disarm the National League as far as this contract weapon is concerned.

At the Players' National League meeting to be held in New York Dec. 10 a guarantee fund of $40,000 or $80,000, subject to drafts for the salaries of players only, will be raised. The capitalists of each club will contribute either $5,000 or $10,000 of this amount and agree to forfeit its contribution if they fail to keep their engagements or meet their obligations. The present form of contract was suggested at the last meeting by the players who were themselves stockholders in the new league. But as a guarantee of their absolute good faith toward the mass of players the capitalists will form the guarantee fund. It is certain to be one of $40,000 and possibly of $80,000.

Michael J. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, on their way to California, where Mike goes to sign the Boston players to brotherhood contracts, spent Thanksgiving-Day in Chicago. Mike has the contracts with him, and left last night on the train which arrives at San Francisco next Monday. He is in communication with the men and wanted to bet $500 that he would sign them all.

He said: "I could have had $10,000 from Boston and a five years' contract at double salary to break my agreement. When the men in 'Frisco know what I have sacrificed they will sign. I signed the first contract offered me. I see that A. G. Spalding has been singing a song about how Clarkson and I left here. Clarkson tells a different story, and I pledge my word that Spalding offered me $3,800, an advance of $1,000, to sign with him before he sold me to Boston. He also says he paid me the $300 I was fined in 1887 for drinking. That is not true. I was fined $300 and will forfeit $1,000 for every dollar of that amount paid me by Spalding. I signed in 1887 for $2,800 and agreed not to drink. I did drink and was fined $300 for it. The fine 'went.' Before I left Spalding tried to sell me. My drinking did not prevent my returning. It was only used as an excuse to the public for selling me, as was Clarkson's late refusal to come here after he had done some business with Boston."

During the day Kelly held a conference with the local Players' League men at the Tremont, and during it spoke highly of Ward, Ewing, and the brotherhood leaders. He will return from California before Christmas, and expects to bring back contracts signed by Clarkson, Ganzell, Hardy Richardson, Nash, Johnston, Daley, "Pop" Smith, and Tom Brown.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28. — [Special.] — John Morrill has telegraphed from San Francisco that Radbourn, Daley, and Johnston signed a Boston Players' League contract today. Ed Crane, one of the New York's pitchers, says he is sure that John B. Day will give up the ghost and go out of the base-ball business. He is signing no players, and his only hope is beating his men in court.

"Billy" Sunday Has "Weakened."

The chances are that as Sunday of the Pittsburgs is fearful of the Players' League he will be released from his agreement by his associates. Sunday's case is one of pure "weaken." He went into the scheme with full knowledge, as letters from his pen will show.

Director Palmer O'Neil of Pittsburg tells people that Galvin, Miller, Beckley, Staley, Sunday, Maul, Carroll, and Kuehne will be with the Pittsburg National League team next season. And all but Sunday have signed brotherhood contracts. This is pure misinformation.

A rumor from San Francisco declares that Van Haltren will go back on the brotherhood. If he does "Tip" O'Neil of the St. Louis team will play in Chicago's left field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Billy Sowders today signed a contract to pitch for the Pittsburg League team next season at a salary of $2,300.

Last Day at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Today's races concluded the first meeting of the Birmingham Fair Association. While many of the best horses have been taken away, the races today were interesting throughout, and, considering the rather bad condition of the track, good time was made.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $1,500—Walker won, Donovan second, Fremont third. Time, 1:18¼. Archbishop also ran. Walker, the favorite, led from the start and won easily by two lengths, the others coming in neck and neck.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $300—Vattell won, McMurtry second, Regardless third. Time, 1:18¼. Frank Shaw also ran.

Third race, one mile, selling, purse $150—Walker won, Katie S. second, Buckler third. Time, 1:46. Vivian also ran.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, purse $300—McMurtry won, Cashier second, Pantalette third. Time, 2:01¼.

Fifth race, seven-eighths mile, purse $200—Katie S. won, Jessica second, Morris third. Time, 1:32¼. Regardless and Solid Silver also ran.

Kilrain Willing to Fight Any One.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Jake Kilrain has returned from his Canadian sparring tour. He says he will fight Sullivan, Jackson, or any other man for money enough, but he will not fight unless the purse is large enough to justify it. In regard to the proposition for a meeting between himself and McAuliffe for $2,500, he said he would not think of meeting McAuliffe for any such amount. For the present he has no ring engagements, except that he is open to proposals. Kilrain will leave the last of this week for Purvis, Miss., where his trial for the fight with Sullivan will begin on the 9th of December.

Billy Myers in Town.

Billy Myers of Bloomington, Ill., the champion lightweight pugilist, and his new manager, Lee Cheney of the same place, are in town and will be here until Saturday. They are here to make arrangements for an athletic show at Battery D about Dec. 20 for the benefit of the Police Benevolent Fund. At it Myers will meet any man in his class for six or eight rounds, with gloves, under Queensberry rules. Within a few days Myers will issue a general challenge to all men in his class in the world to fight for the championship and a large stake.

Postponed the Prize-Fight.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The fight to a finish between Sam Farmer, formerly of Indianapolis, and "Kid" Monahan, formerly of Danville, Ill., did not take place this morning owing to the arrest of Monahan on the charge of trespassing on the property of the Rosedale man in whose barn the men were to fight. While in search of bondsmen Monahan gave the constable the slip.

Gave Maggioli No Show.

The third game of the series between Schaefer and Maggioli, at fourteen-inch balk line billiards, resulted in an easy victory for the Wizard, who scored 300 to his opponent's 73. The grand totals are: Schaefer, 900; Maggioli, 338.

Personally Disagreeable to the Czar.

The minuteness of the instructions of the Berlin police just before and during the Czar's recent visit in the German Capital was well illustrated by this incident: Shortly before the arrival of the Czar from Copenhagen at the Lehrer station a fine-looking, elegantly attired foreigner was seen lingering near the first-class waiting-room. A policeman who noticed him summoned Police Director Kruger. As soon as Kruger saw the foreigner he called to him: "Sir, you are Count ——." The foreigner shook his head. "Don't deny it, here is your picture," and the police director drew a photograph of the foreigner from a big bundle of pictures in his pocket. The foreigner finally acknowledged that he was the Count in question, but refused to "move-on" as the police director ordered. The director then showed him instructions from Copenhagen to the effect that the Count must be kept out of the Czar's sight. This didn't move the Count either, and so he was taken by two officers into the waiting-room, already cleared in anticipation of the Czar's arrival, and was held tight to a seat well away from the windows till the Czar had passed out of the station and well down the street. The Count in question was a wealthy, well-educated, and reputable Russian. When he demanded an explanation of the outrageous treatment he had suffered he was only told: "Your presence would not have been agreeable to the Czar."

The Reduced Archduke.

Archduke John of Austria, who has just been permitted by Emperor Francis Joseph to assume the name of Johann Orth, had already solicited this permission some time ago. Anxious to lead a bourgeois life and devote himself to study and the kind of work he liked best, he could not have done so without changing his name and assuming one more in harmony with the new private condition he desired. The grand master of the court having declared that it was not in his power to grant the request, the Archduke then addressed himself to the Minister of the Interior, the Premier Count Taaffe. It is said that the young Archduke, whose progressive ideas were somewhat in opposition to those prevailing at the court of Vienna, and who was frowned upon by his imperial relatives, aspired, nevertheless, to obtain one of the great military commands of the Empire. He was disappointed, though every expert recognized him as an officer of great merit. Now that he is only Herr Johann Orth, it is said that the brilliant Archduke will turn up at the head of a shipping firm, or in the character of Captain for a transatlantic steamer. But this is mere gossip; and he may live quietly, writing books on military and especially on naval subjects, at his castle of Gmunden, the income of which will constitute the largest portion of the small fortune hereafter to be enjoyed by the ex-Archduke, who will lose his salary as an Austrian General and the annual payment he received as a member of the imperial family.—*New York Tribune.*

One of the Tragedies of Everyday Life.

A tall, broad-shouldered man, with the bearing of an athlete, walked through the Michigan Central depot yesterday, timing his strong, energetic strides to the slow, feeble steps of a little old lady with white hair, who clung to his arm. As people jostled rudely by he drew her nearer to him, and all the time he kept telling her cheerful little lies about the future. She was to come and visit them again next summer. That cough did not amount to anything, the doctor had told him so. She must be careful of herself this winter, and in the spring she would come out as chipper as a lark. And he kept up the little fiction until she was seated comfortably in the palace car en route for that long journey to California, and, as he knew, for that longer one which has no bounds.

"Don't watch me out of sight, George," she said in a little querulous voice, "it will be sure to bring bad luck if you do." So he left before the train did, and as he turned away after throwing her a parting kiss, a tear that did honor to his manhood fell from his eyes for the mother whose loving face he would never look upon again. And as he went up the street he whistled "There's a land that is fairer than day" so sweetly that people passing turned and looked at him, but they saw only an ordinary traveler on the highway of life and went their ways again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Plain Words from a Good Democrat.

"Madam," said an unfortunate boarder to the lady of the house, "I can eat pork forty or fifty times in succession, but when it comes to having it for a steady diet it makes me tired." The Democrats of the country have had a steady diet of Mr. Cleveland for eight years, and the thought of another four years—with an indefinite renewal—gives them a qualm in the stomach. Art is long and life is fleeting. The days of the modern Democrat are few and full of trouble, and he is willing to spend eight or ten years of his allotted period of earthly pilgrimage in the business of electing or trying to elect Mr. Cleveland to office; but when it comes to devoting the whole of his three score years and ten, or peradventure four score years, to that task, he feels like wishing for a removal to that Happy Country where even Mr. Cleveland would not think of getting up a boom or running for the Presidency, but rest content to adjust his halo sweetly, repose his angelic adiposity among the asphodels, and thrum his golden harp in the innocuous desuetude of all ambition.—*Rochester Post-Express* (*Dem.*).

The Cheapest City.

Geneva is said to be the cheapest city in Europe for a permanent residence.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Prof. J. C. Nichols and Miss Bertie Sutton were married yesterday at Monticello, Ill.

Miss Minnie Ward of Shelbyville, Ind., was married yesterday to Mr. Thomas Miner of Windsor.

Thieves entered the house of James Poling at Aurora, Ill., Wednesday night and carried off nearly everything in the house.

Mr. A. G. Wickens of Kansas City and Miss M. A. Bachelor of Galena, Ill., were married yesterday evening at the latter place.

Junius Beal, editor of the Ann Arbor *Courier*, and Miss Ella Travis of Kalamazoo were married at the latter place yesterday.

Charles Stacker of Logansport is in jail at Huntington, Ind., charged with an attempt to blackmail Jacob Boos, a well-known brewer.

The Rev. Erdman Delorma, a minister of the German Reformed Church, committed suicide at Huntington, Ind., yesterday by shooting.

C. S. McMillan of Chicago and Miss Mamie Norton, daughter of W. H. Norton, editor of the Elkhart (Ind.) *Sentinel*, were married at the latter place yesterday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Woman's State Teachers' Association began at Bloomington last night. Dr. Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke on "The Defects and Dangers of the Public Schools."

Prof. J. S. Cilley of Jericho, Vt.: "I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as invaluable for catarrh."

MONEY WILL BE SPENT.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES PARTING WITH BOODLE TO GET JOBS.

The Primaries Today Will Be in the Interest of Some Rich Men and Corporations—Republicans Can Win with a Clean Ticket and Earnest Work at the Polls—The Probabilities in Nominations on Both Sides.

Money will be used freely at the Democratic primaries this afternoon. Judge Prendergast's suggestive speech at the Central Music-Hall Wednesday evening has inspired the gang men with hopes of plunder, and they are willing to purchase nominations with cold cash. A certain corporation is backing a South Side candidate, and is willing to put up $20,000 "to see that he gets there." Ex-Mayor Harrison's friends are also "out with the stuff." They will make hot contests in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Wards today. Judge Prendergast is the leading candidate against Harrison. John A. King is practically out of the race, and Walter S. Bogle is looked upon as a Harrison stool pigeon. An effort has been made to patch up a peace between the Harrison and Prendergast forces, but it has not been successful. The suggestion has been made to nominate Harrison, Prendergast, and Frank Wenter from the West Side, Gahan from the South Side, and Clarke from the North Side. The suggestion has not been favorably considered.

The probability now is that Harrison will defeat Prendergast. The latter will not spend money to get the nomination. Harrison will. His son and namesake is working like a beaver for the "old man" in the Eleventh Ward and in some of the southwestern wards. M. C. McDonald is of course for Harrison, and so are the old warhorses who believe that Prendergast should hold on to the County Judgeship as long as possible. Harrison would prefer for associate on the ticket from the West Division J. J. Altpeter or Frank Stauber, both Socialists. He objects to Frank Wenter, who is not a German, but a renegade Bohemian, claiming to be an Austrian. Prendergast also prefers Altpeter or Stauber to Wenter, but Ald. Cullerton, Bailiff Dooley, and John O'Connor are for Wenter, and he will probably make it. He will be an easy enough candidate to beat.

The other West Side candidates are simply no where. There are half a dozen or so of them, including Daisy Quin, John A. King, and Walter S. Bogle, but they are not seriously considered now. They are kept in the field for trading purposes.

In the South Division Tom Gahan has the support of John B. Sherman and the Stock Yards company, and seems to have everything his own way. He will have the Stock Yards Wards, and the Fifth and Sixth probably, Jonas Hutchinson or A. T. Ewing will be his running mate. There is some talk of Andrew Wallace, a well known Scotchman, and James T. Healy is a possibility. Michael Clarkson, an Irishman from Hyde Park, and William C. Walsh are candidates also.

In the North Division there is a pretty triangular fight among three candidates—Thomas Lynch Jr., Charles F. Clarke, and James Walsh. Lynch is wealthy and is spending money. Walsh has the support of the conservative tax-paying Democrats, while Clarke has the backing of the younger element. Capt. Farrell and John G. Neumeister are candidates in this division, but they are not being aggressively supported. They will probably play for subordinate places.

Money will cut quite a figure in the contests this afternoon and the contests will be animated in all the wards. An effort will be made to get some of the conservative Democrats into the convention in order to head off Joe Gruenhut's plunder platform, which seems to commend itself to Judge Prendergast and other men who ought to know better. Martin J. Russell will head the Hyde Park delegation, Mr. Goudy will be in the convention from Lake View, John Cudahy will lead the Fourth Ward delegation, and F. S. Winston will head the Democratic ticket in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Frank Lawler will try to break in from the Nineteenth Ward, and John Temple will lead the anti-Farrell opposition in the Twenty-second Ward. If sufficient men of the kind named are elected the day's work, "sojering"; scheme will certainly be beaten and a fairly good ticket will be nominated. Cregier will have no influence whatsoever in the convention. His "help" will hurt any candidate that it is understood to be for. The following is the most likely ticket: Judge Prendergast and Frank Wenter, West Division; Tom Gahan and Jonas Hutchinson, South Division; Charles F. Clarke, North Division. The alternate ticket is: Carter H. Harrison and Frank Stauber, West Division; James Welsh, North Division; James T. Healy and Joseph Donnersberger, South Division.

Mr. Russell of Hyde Park will probably lead the opposition to Joe Gruenhut's plunder platform in the convention tomorrow.

On the Republican side of the house there is not much activity now. The candidates are waiting to see what the Democrats will do. But there has been some changing of slates. Ald. Dixon is an avowed candidate for the nomination. He will be supported by the Farwell following in the South Side and West Side wards. John M. Clark still maintains his lead, however. The Stock-Yards candidates do not make much headway, because it is well understood that the Stock-Yards support will go, as it has done for years past, to the Democrats. The labor element in the Republican party urge the nomination of Senator Richard M. Burke. The mention of the latter is favorably received. He is honest and capable. He has usually acted with the Democrats, and he lent much assistance in passing the Drainage act. His nomination will be strongly urged by the delegates from the southwestern wards. Christoph Hotz of the Schuettler Wagon company is urged from the West Division in connection with John Spry or ex-Mayor John A. Roche.

Gen. Edsall and other leading Republicans of the North Division are urging Otto Hottinger, a leading North Side druggist, but Gen. Stockton seems to be the favorite in this division, though Frank M. Blair has many active friends. There will be a meeting of the Republican leaders Saturday evening after the Democratic convention to look over the situation and to determine what is best to be done.

It is remarked as somewhat peculiar that while the Democratic organs are making quite a fuss about the alleged Republican infractions of the primary law, the same organs close their eyes to notorious and well-authenticated cases of fraud by Democrats. Here is an instance: C. B. Pfahler, a well-known Englewood Democrat, calls attention to the fact that the Twenty-ninth Ward is divided into three districts, with the following number of Democratic voters and delegates to each precinct:

Precinct.	*Votes.*	*Delegates.*
First	1,297	5
Second	1,411	7
Third	553	4

This division is contrary to the law. There should not be more than 800 votes to a precinct. The First District under the apportionment ought to have six delegates, the Third should have only three. In a primary precinct of the Thirtieth Ward there are 1,185 Democratic voters. The attention of the Election Commissioners has been called to this outrage, but no action has been taken. The attention of Chairman Hutchinson and Secretary Strain has been called to it by Mr. Pfahler. Both functionaries decline to notice the matter. Ald. Gahan, as member of the Executive Committee from the two wards named, has also ignored the complaint.

James Walsh has determined not to run a delegate ticket in the Twenty-fourth Ward, where the Clarkites have captured the organization.

The following will be the anti-Farwell ticket in the Second District of the Twenty-second Ward: John Temple, John Sullivan, M. J. Keane, W. F. Henshaw.

The police authorities will aid the newspaper reporters in collecting the primary returns this afternoon. There will be a caucus at the Cook County Democratic Club rooms after the primary voting is over.

FOURTH WARD NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward, held at Douglas Hall Nov. 26, the following were named by the Chair as a committee to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the primary Monday, Dec. 2: D. J. Schuyler, J. A. Gauger, G. B. Weise, William Hamilton, P. G. Stahl, Robert Hall, Dr. J. F. Abell, W. J. Neebe, T. H. Patterson, J. Frank Rumsey, Alexander Cook, H. L. Kochersperger, Abner Smith, Charles A. Allen, A. D. Eddy.

REPUBLICANS MUST TURN OUT AND VOTE.

A correspondent writes:

"I agree with THE TRIBUNE that the election of Drainage Trustees is by far the most important election to the people and taxpayers of this county of any election that has preceded or is likely to succeed it. Unfortunately for the Republican party it is a special election, which ordinarily means the election of the Democratic ticket, as shown by the past political history of the city and county. . . . At this time there is a general belief that with a good ticket and an earnest effort we can elect a majority of this board, but will not the voter, as of yore, even with the danger signal fully in view, fail to come out and vote, and at an election, too, where his financial intests are so much at stake? . . . Put upon the ticket such men as honest Herman Raster, Ald. Summerfield, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. Joseph Stockton, and men of this class. Give us five such names on our ticket and we will make sad havoc in the ranks of the enemy, satisfy the liberal element of our party, and elect our ticket. Don't let us make the fatal mistake of experimenting with candidates who have had affiliation with the Clan-na-Gael or those who have in time past been defeated at the polls as the result of the record of the fanatical interviewer, nor those who have failed to receive the indorsement of their party.

The meeting of the Single Tax Club held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel was devoted to hearing the reports from the Drainage Campaign Committee. Chairman W. W. Bailey said that the work was progressing even more favorably than had been anticipated, the pledges received indicating a widespread interest in the issue of the campaign. Several thousands of pledges were already on file. The convention Dec. 7 will be held in the Madison Street Theater at 8 p. m.

A mass-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Political Reform Club tonight at No. 36 La Salle street.

NOTES.

There will be a meeting of representative Republicans next Saturday evening, after the Democrats have made their nominations, to talk over the situation.

The Second and Third District Democratic Clubs of the Thirtieth Ward indorsed Ald. Thomas Gahan of the Twenty-ninth Ward for Drainage Commissioner.

A mass-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the Third Ward to discuss the nomination of Drainage Trustees at Lincoln Hall, No. 270 Thirty-first street, Friday.

Congress Must Keep an Eye on Railroads.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The National Legislature has laid its hand upon the railroads, and means to keep it there. The Inter-State Commerce law will be amended as experience shows changes to be expedient; but there is every reason to believe that Congress will never let go the hold it has taken on the transportation system as related to the general interests of the people. Whether the movement towards consolidation will be interfered with remains to be seen; but as it progresses and assumes proportions of importance to the entire country it is reasonable to suppose that Congress may eventually take cognizance of it.

It Is Time to Find Out.

Detroit *Tribune:* Isn't it time we had a national election law that will at least demand and secure a free ballot and an honest count in Congressional elections in every State of the Union? Is it no business of the Republicans of the North how many Republican Congressional districts of the South send Democrats to Washington who were never honestly elected? Is it none of the Nation's business when the people of any State defy its Constitution and trample upon the rights of its citizens?

Take It Out of Politics.

Iowa State Register: Prohibition ought not to be made a political issue, for it is not a partisan question and ought never to divide men on party lines. Take it out of politics so that men will not have to vote for or against it every time they vote for Republicans or Democrats. Then it can have the support of all who believe in it regardless of party, and the good it has already done will not be jeopardized every time the fortunes of one political party are put in peril.

A Hopeless Undertaking.

Indianapolis *Journal:* If Mr. Powderly cannot keep the wings of the Knights of Labor "flapping together" what can he expect to do should he unite the remnant of his labor organization with the Farmers' Alliance? Mr. Powderly is much of a man, but he cannot perform miracles.

World's Fair Notes.

Galveston *News:* New York is trying to raise a big subscription for the World's Fair with which to go before Congress. Chicago has raised a big subscription for the World's Fair with no intention of going before Congress for anything more than exclusive privilege, and St. Louis is watching both of them intently with an expectation of profiting by their rivalry and securing the bone over which they are fighting.

Memphis *Avalanche:* By all means let the Fair be held at Chicago. It is not so far inland as to be inaccessible. Strangers, after having ventured so far, will come further. They may even take courage and visit the jungles of the South to find that there are no jungles here after all. Chicago is the most progressive city in the world. It might require Paris three years to make ready, but Chicago once selected and the natural spirit aroused, greater things could be done in two.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* No disinterested observer can have failed to observe that the progress of agitation on the subject of the proposed World's Fair in 1892 has put Chicago a long way in the lead. The discussion started with every advantage on the side of New York. At present large odds may be given on Chicago. And, whatever may be a man's opinion on the comparative fitness of the two cities, he must confess that, if Chicago gets the Fair, it will be because she has earned it by true Western pluck and will.

Philadelphia *Press:* One thing is clear—the Fair will not be forced on New York. If that city doesn't want it it needn't have it. Nay more, if it doesn't earnestly seek it it can't have it. In the earnest struggle which is coming on this question, no half-hearted spirit will win. If the country gains the impression that New York is indifferent, and would really be quite as well satisfied to be free from the crowd and annoyance of the Fair, it will settle the matter in short order. Much has been done within the last two weeks to create such an impression and not much more is needed to fix it.

New York Letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger:* The simple fact is that most of our citizens do not want the Fair held here. Many of them hope it will be placed elsewhere. This feeling, strange to say, is shared by not a few who have been active in the management of the undertaking and have subscribed large amounts. It is the belief here that an Exposition would be a positive nuisance, without much, if any, benefit to our trade. The elevated and surface railroads are overcrowded now; what will they be when the Fair is in progress? Business, it is feared, will be choked, not expanded, by the presence of vast numbers of strangers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

It Agrees with the Baby Splendidly. "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

Billous complaints, constipation, and nausea are relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

The time comes when everybody needs Parker's Ginger Tonic. It often saves life. Parker's Hair Balsam cleanses the scalp.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

DODSON—Funeral of the late Nathan B. Dodson will take place today at 2 p. m. at 4001 Drexel boulevard

GROSS—At Yankton, S. D., Nov. 27, Mr. Daniel N. Gross, formerly of Naperville, Ill., aged 52 years.

HINKLEY—At residence, 48 South Carpenter-st., Nov. 27, Aurelia C. Hinkley, beloved wife of Parker Hinkley.

LYONS—Nov. 28, 1889, at No. 650 43d street, James E. Lyons, beloved husband of Mary Lyons, nee Eshlin, and son of Henry Lyons, aged 33 years and 6 months. Funeral from above residence, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 9 a. m. to St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

O'CONNELL—Nov. 28, J. W., youngest son of James and Johanna O'Connell. Funeral Nov. 30, at 8:30 a. m., from parents' residence, 358 Twenty-sixth-st., to Alton & St. Louis depot, Twenty-third-st. and Archer-av. Cars to Sag Bridge.

O'LEARY—Nov. 28, Mary Frances, beloved child of Patrick and Margarette O'Leary, aged 1 year and 11 months. Funeral from parents' residence, Saturday, Nov. 30, at 11 a. m., by Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to Calvary.

O'BRIEN—At Denver, Colo., Nov. 26, of heart disease, William, aged 18 years and 3 months, son of Patrick and Rebecca O'Brien. Funeral from residence, 1912 Wabash-av., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 9:30 a. m., to St. John's Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

PALMER—Nov. 27, Hugo J. Palmer, aged 59, proprietor of the Little Pacific Restaurant, 261 S. Clark-st. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 1, 1:30 p. m., from residence, 179 Twenty-second-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

PRUSSING—Nov. 28, of pneumonia, Ernst Prussing, aged 65 years. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 30, at 11 a. m. Burial private.

ROE—At Oak Park, Ill., Nov. 27, Fred H., eldest son of Charles E. and Sarah Roe, aged 21. Funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, Nov. 29, at 9:15 a. m. Train leaves Wells-st. depot at 8:30.

BOWLER—Johanna, beloved wife of Thomas Bowler, at her residence, 30 Margaret-st., native of Cahirciveen, Kerry, Ireland, aged 52 years. Funeral Saturday at 10 a. m. to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SPENGLER—Nov. 27, at 48 May-st., Lake View, Russell Franklin, infant son of Jacob and Sarah Spengler, aged 9 months and 5 days. Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

VOLMUTH—Maggie, beloved wife of Fred Volmuth (nee Clancy) and sister of Thomas and John Clancy, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Fagin. Nov. 28, 1889, aged 31 years 10 months and 26 days. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, to Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

WALKER—Thanksgiving Day, at the residence of Prof. Nightingale, Argyle Park, suddenly, of heart disease, Clarence Irving Walker of Evanston, aged 21 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet Friday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock, at George Lampe's. All Republicans who are interested in the nomination of honest men for Drainage Commissioners are requested to be present. GEO. LAMPE, President.

A MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS INTERESTED in electing competent and worthy men for Drainage Commissioners will be held under the auspices of the Second Ward Republican Club at Freiburg Hall, 180-182 22d-st., Friday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. John A. Roche and others will address the meeting. A delegate ticket for the primaries will be selected.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS of the Twenty-first Ward will be held at Garfield Hall, corner Lincoln and Garfield-avs., Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. C. H. Hamm, the Hon. J. K. Edsall, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting on the drainage question.

A MEETING OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN Club of the Twentieth Ward will be held Friday evening, Nov. 29, at the n. e. cor. Bissell and Center-sts. PAUL H. KELLY, Sec'y.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder

Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.

Admission to all......50c | Children......25c

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THE AUDITORIUM.

THE SALE OF SEATS

For the DEDICATION MONDAY, DEC. 9th, and the

FIRST WEEK

OF THE SEASON OF

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

(Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10th, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau) will begin

THIS MORNING.

Scale of Prices—$6, $9, $12, $15, and $18.

The sale of seats for single performances will begin Tuesday morning, Dec. 3, at 9 o'clock.

Single seats—$1, $2, $2.50, $3, and $3.50.

No opera on Wednesday or Saturday evenings, except Wednesday of first week.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN.......................Manager

LAST THREE TIMES — HOYT'S Latest Funny Creation, A

MIDNIGHT BELL.

Direct from a run of five months in New York, with the New York Company.

Next Week—"MANKIND," by Eugene Tompkins' Boston Theater Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

LAST THREE TIMES Last Matinee Saturday at 2

A Brass Monkey HOYT'S GREAT CHARACTER STUDY

New Songs and Fun—Better than Ever.

SUNDAY NEXT | The FAMOUS BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM CO. | SEATS ON SALE

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.

DAVID HENDERSON.......Manager.

Tonight at 8. Matinee Tomorrow. — McCAULL OPERA COMPANY In Von Suppe's Greatest Operatic Success, CLOVER

With Original New York Cast. Secure Seats Two Weeks in Advance.

M'VICKER'S—TONIGHT.

Every Evening. Matinee Saturday. Bronson Howard's Record-Breaker,

SHENANDOAH

Dec. 3—100th Performance, Handsome Souvenir Event. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Beginning MONDAY, Nov. 25,

THE BIG ACTORS, BROTHERS NAUCKE, COLOSSALMENSCHEN.

Theatre No. 2—HEALY'S SERENADERS.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

PAN-ELECTRIC GIRLS.

Theater No. 1—Crollus Comedy Co.

Theater No. 2—Admiral Dot's Favorites.

COLUMBIA THEATER.

Mr. W. H. MORTON.........Manager

TONIGHT. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

IN SARDOU'S LA TOSCA. DAVENPORT IN SARDOU'S LA TOSCA.

Seats must be secured well in advance. General admission, 50 cents.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.

Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

LIBBY PRISON

Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.) Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*

West Madison and Halsted-sts.

AFTER DARK! ONLY THREE MORE PERFORMANCES. LAST MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.

Next Sunday—HELD BY THE ENEMY.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER,

North Clark and Division-sts.

Every Evening, Matinee Saturday.

RICE'S EVANGELINE

Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

Next week—Joseph Haworth in PAUL KAUVAR.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.

Ground Floor. Corner North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

Tonight, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,

Dan'l Sully as Conroy the Tailor.

Monday Night—CORINNE in "ARCADIA."

CRITERION THEATER.

Tonight at 8 p. m. Triumphant success of

KATIE EMMETT

In her Great Play,

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

Houses Crowded. Audience Delighted.

Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.

Next Week—EAGLE'S NEST.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Good Reserved Seats, 35c and 50c.

Tonight, Matinee Tomorrow and Sunday,

SELDEN in WILL O' THE WISP.

Next Attraction—HOYT'S RAG BABY.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.

Wabash-av. and 18th-st.

The Home Theater of the South Side.

Last Three Performances of H. C. Kennedy's Great Melodrama,

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

Secure seats by Telephone 8127.

Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

Next Week—Chas. L. Davis in "One of the Old Stock."

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison

Our Vassar Girls all this week. J. J. Riley, Lizzie Smith, Evans & Cass, Zero, Turner & Russell, Carr & Lee, Dixon & Lang, Rose Sydell, Gertie Holden, Gilmore & Martin.

Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.

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2 SEPARATE THEATERS 2 BIG SHOWS 2

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE.

The regular price of the daily (secular) TRIBUNE is 2 cents for a single copy; or 12 cents a week; or 50 cents a month. No dealer in country or city is authorized to charge more. The price of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is five (5) cents in country and city.

THERE are but two places capable of handling the Fair. One of them is New York and the other Chicago. The first is far to one side of the center of visitors. St. Louis is outside of everything. It is not nearly as geographically central or representative as Kansas City or Omaha. The St. Louis view is if there has to be a National Fair and if some American city must have it, it is for the one which is the farthest away from Chicago, so that the smallest possible number of St. Louisans will be tempted to go there and spend a few dollars during those summer months when they have fled their own city to avoid sunstroke and malaria.

THE Republican idea of tariff reform resembles the action of a man who wishes to improve his homestead house. He builds an addition or puts on another story to make more rooms; erects a new chimney to improve the fires; connects the drainage and makes the premises more capacious and comfortable. But the Democratic plan is to burn down the house, reduce it to ashes and cinders, and abandon the site and live thereafter in a free wind tent which affords neither protection against the cold and storms of winter nor the rains or heats of summer. That is about the difference between the two parties on the tariff.

THE Nicaraguans are reported to be delighted at the vigorous manner in which the American company is pushing the ship-canal-work in their province. The report of their Commissioners to the Government shows that since the construction party landed on the 1st of last June they have laid the foundations of the new town, America, at the eastern terminus of the route, begun the construction of a twelve-mile aqueduct, laid a mile of broadgauge railroad, placed thirty-five miles of telegraph in operation, cleared the San Juan and two other rivers of snags and other obstructions to navigation, erected twenty permanent camps, landed all their working materials for dredging and piledriving, cleared the first section of the route for the canal, and organized a perfect supply and transportation service, hospital service, and ambulance corps. All this has been accomplished in five short months, and during that time the working force has met with no accidents and the percentage of sickness has been very light. The great work starts most auspiciously and already gives promise of success, especially as compared with the condition of the Panama Canal at the end of the first five months.

IT is said in the circulars written by Majah Jones, puffing St. Louis, that that city is "centrally located." Central to what? It is the center of much presumption and gall and of Majah Jones, but of what else? For a city to be the site of a World's Fair it must be reasonably central to the great mass of exhibiters and people who would visit it. How is St. Louis situated with respect to both of these? The center of the population of the Union is now near Indianapolis, which is far east of St. Louis. But south of Mason and Dixon's line there are seven million colored men, not one in a thousand of whom will be able to visit any fair, whether at Chicago, St. Louis, New York, or Washington. They have not the money or time to go, and will be busy with their corn and cotton crops during the Fair months. They count out.

Hence the center of the Fair-going population of the United States is somewhere between Logansport and South Bend, Ind., which are near Chicago but far from St. Louis. If the five million Canadians are taken into account, and they are all warmly interested in the Fair and are coming here by tens of thousands, the center of visitors will be somewhere near Kalamazoo, Mich.

ONE of the Penitentiary Commissioners suggests in an interview in THE TRIBUNE that the State should have a Board of Pardons so as to free the Governor from responsibility. He says:

> He has before him now over fifty applications. Probably there are some of them which, if he should grant, would raise a tremendous howl that he was doing it all for political capital or from some bad motive. There are pardons which as a matter of fact really should be granted, but if they were granted by any one who might afterwards come before the people for votes it would be charged and believed that they were granted for political reasons. A Board of Pardons would relieve the Governor of all that.

Until the Constitution is changed there is no way in which the Governor can be freed from responsibility for the most painful and disagreeable of his duties. The Constitution imposes on him the authority and no one else to grant pardons and reprieves, subject only to such regulations as to the manner of applying therefor as the Legislature may adopt. No Board of Pardons which the Legislature might create could be more than a mere advisory body, looking into a case, and making recommendations to the Governor. His responsibility would be just as great as it now is, and were he conscientious he would not follow blindly the recommendations of any board, but examine each case for himself as he does at present.

SENATOR WILSON of Iowa in an interview says that he thinks tariff revision and reduction the most important duty resting on the Republican party. He says:

> I think it is the imperative duty of the Republican party, now that it has control of both Houses of Congress, to come to an early agreement for the revision and reduction of the tariff. That is the most important matter Congress has before it.

THE TRIBUNE commends Senator Wilson's statement to the other Western members of Congress. The responsibility is on the Republican party, and it must revise and reduce the tariff. At present needless burdens are put on consumers and there could hardly be a better opportunity to get rid of them. The election in Iowa showed that some 20,000 Republicans were not dissuaded from voting for Boies (Dem.) because he advocated free trade. In Iowa, as elsewhere, the trades union workmen in the cities are voting the Democratic ticket and apparently bent on destroying, not reforming, the tariff. This absolves the farmers and others who have opposed any tariff reduction because they feared that it would reduce wages. If the wageworkers themselves demand such reduction and are willing to risk wages reduction why should consumers object? The Republican party, of course, will not deal with the tariff from a free-trade standpoint, but will endeavor to lessen taxes and cheapen goods to the consumer without slashing wages as free trade would. If a Republican revision of the tariff causes town wages to drop a little here and there it will only be a mild touch of that cheapening process which workmen declare by their votes that they want to the full extent. The Republicans will aim to cheapen goods as much as possible with the least effect on wages, and if workmen still demand free trade they must look to the Democratic party to get it.

THE *Herald* says that wages have fallen in this country under the influence of a protective tariff. This statement is foolishly false. It is made simply to deceive those whose memories do not go back a quarter of a century and whose personal experience has not taught them better. In 1860 the country had the quite low tariff of 1857. In 1870 and 1880 it had practically the one now in force. The census statistics for these three years show that the wages of the workman in dollars and cents were higher in 1870—due allowance being made for the depreciated currency—than in 1860, and higher in 1880 than in 1870. Wages have been steadily going up since the war tariff went into force, and the purchasing power of those wages—the quantity of the necessaries of life they will buy—has pretty steadily advanced till the workman of 1889 is far better off than the one of 1860. The census statistics also show that labor's share of the increased value given to articles in their final manipulation has steadily advanced since 1860, while that of capital has steadily diminished. Of that increased value labor gets fully 6 per cent more under the present tariff than that of 1860. In that year capital got about 10 per cent interest on money invested in manufacturing. It is now well content with 7 and not dissatisfied with 6 net.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST'S INDORSEMENT OF THE PLUNDER SCHEME.

Evidently it is the intention of the Democratic bosses and spoilsmen to adopt the Gruenhut-Dixon day's work plunder platform in their convention tomorrow. Judge Prendergast's utterances in reference to the matter at the Central Music-Hall Wednesday evening were doubtless intended to smooth the way for the scheme. On the Mike McDonald principle of giving the platform to the Socialists and keeping the offices for the Democrats it will be urged on the more conservative men of the party. They will be told that it is of no practical consequence, but it is intended only to catch socialistic votes. Judge Prendergast is himself a candidate for trustee. He has practically committed himself to the "sojering" plan of work. His political associates on the ticket will be pledged in the same direction. It will suit them personally and politically. It means plunder of the taxpayers and plenty of it. As Joe Gruenhut expresses it: "All the land and "wealth of Chicago are to be mortaged for an "improvement of national magnitude [the "drainage scheme], which may employ 10,000 "men for many years at good wages, eight "hours a day."

"There's millions in it" for the boodlers, big and little. The opportunities for waste, jobbery, and robbery will be unexampled. Cregier puts the cost at "$30,000,000, perhaps more." Others put it at $50,000,000. These fellows intend to bleed the taxpayers until they stagger from exhaustion. The larger the amount the more opportunities for boodle and the greater the eagerness for the adoption of the "sojering" plan among the spoilsmen, who will be in the vast majority in the convention of tomorrow.

Of course there will be the usual convention clap-trap about "honest men," "good men," etc., and Judge Prendergast's highly moral declaration that "an honest board will have no jobbery and no 'sojering'" will be repeated *ad nauseam*. There is nothing in the lives, history, or character of the men seriously mentioned in connection with the nominations on the Democratic side of the house that can be taken as a guarantee that they will be the foes of jobbery under the plan as proposed.

THE COST OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

The annual meeting of the Women's National Indian Association, which closed its session at Newark, N. J., a day or two since, was addressed on the opening day by Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, his theme being the necessity of providing for the education of all accessible Indian youths of school age. THE TRIBUNE has already taken occasion to commend the general outlines of the Commissioner's scheme, which contemplates the only practical method for the speedy solution of the Indian problem—namely: the education of Indian children in the fundamental branches taught in our public schools. It refers to this subject again now that Gen. Morgan has supplied the figures and statistics upon which an estimate of the cost of this important work may be made.

The total Indian population of the country is 250,430, of which number 180,184 are under Government care. Computed on the ordinary ratios this would give a school population of 36,000, and making the corresponding deductions the needed capacity would be for 24,300, between the ages of 6 and 16. There are at present school accommodations for 11,964, and by an arbitrary assumption it is proposed to provide for 17,000 pupils in Government boarding-school buildings and for 7,300 pupils in Government day-school buildings. The estimated cost of the increased accommodations for the coming year is placed at $569,860, not an extravagant figure certainly when it is taken into account that the Government has to supply board as well as tuition, and when the importance of the results is considered. As the Commissioner points out, it is only about twice what many cities are paying for a single high-school building, and is barely one-third what the Government is paying for public buildings in several localities. The grand aggregate of expenditures which it is thought would be necessary to provide ample accommodations in Government buildings for all Indian youths of school age is $2,129,670, as compared with $15,000,000 paid for six vessels of war, and $25,000,000 paid annually to keep up our little army of 25,000 men. From the economical standpoint also the Commissioner makes this strong practical argument:

> In estimating the cost of maintaining an adequate school system for the Indians, two great economical facts should be steadily borne in mind. The first is that by this system of public education the Indian will, at no distant day, be prepared not only for self-support, but also to take his place as a productive element in our social economy. The pupils at the Carlisle Indian Training School earned last year by their labors among the Pennsylvania farmers more than $10,000, and this year more than $12,000. From facts like these it can easily be demonstrated that simply as a matter of investment the Nation can afford to pay the amount required for Indian education with a view of having it speedily returned to the aggregate of national wealth by the increased productive capacity of the youth who are to be educated. The second great economical fact is that the lands known as Indian reservations now set apart by the Government for Indian occupancy aggregate nearly 190,000 square miles. This land for the most part is uncultivated and unproductive. When the Indians shall have been properly educated they will utilize a sufficient quantity of these lands for their own support, and will release the remainder that it may be restored to the public domain to become the foundation for innumerable happy homes, and thus will be added to the national wealth immense tracts of farming land and vast mineral resources, which will repay the Nation more than one hundred fold for the amount which it is proposed shall be expended in Indian education.

Few more important subjects can occupy the attention of the forthcoming session of Congress than the settlement of some practical scheme for making ample provision for the education and absorption of the Indian into our national life, and never was the time more favorable, for the Indians are now completely surrounded by the whites and the army is no longer needed to keep them in subjection. It is confessed that the most practical method of civilizing them is to educate them and thus prepare the way for their assimilation with their white neighbors. The cost, considering the ends to be attained, is light. The results already reached during the last three or four years show that the scheme is practicable and the Indian office contemplates nothing more than the development of this scheme so as to make it complete. Congress should not hesitate to concede what the Commissioner asks and to give him its indorsement in the prosecution of a work for which he has shown himself amply qualified. To temporize any longer will be little less than criminal folly.

THE FIAT MONEY DELUSION.

Mr. Batcheller contributes to the New York *Financier* a lengthy reply to THE TRIBUNE'S recent criticism of his "Currency of the Future." As was the case with the irredeemable money fiatists a few years ago Mr. Batcheller cannot see any reason why money should have intrinsic value, and even argues that "the present currency is dependent upon Government fiat for its value." This singular delusion, which is at the root of all forms of fiatism, would have doubtless been exploded and generally discredited long ago but for the fact that under certain circumstances a limited quantity of money inferior in intrinsic value can nevertheless be made to circulate at par with gold as long as gold is used as the standard of money value. Seeing such a result accomplished in a particular instance the fiatists conclude that the same thing can be done with hard money banished and under any circumstances, and that the Government fiat is the only thing needed.

The standard silver dollar circulates at par with gold, although its bullion value is nearly one-fourth less. The demand for money to use in the payment of debts and taxes and the fact that the legal-tender value of silver is equal to gold make it possible to keep the silver dollars at par with gold. They are based upon, represent, and can be exchanged for gold. But comparative scarcity is an indispensable condition in maintaining a coin of inferior intrinsic value in circulation at par with gold. A certain quantity of such money can be "carried" because of the demand for it in debt-paying and the ability to use it for that purpose, but when it exceeds in volume the amount that can be quickly absorbed and used by debtors no fiat can keep it above its intrinsic value. Because a limited quantity of silver dollars can be kept at par it does not follow that the Government could do the same with any amount. The contrary is the fact.

Mr. Batcheller, however, does not propose to issue any coin of any kind or value, but depends upon a limitation of fiat paper in amount and demand for it in debt-paying to keep it at par. His money is to be paper, and is to represent nothing but the Government fiat. Destitute of intrinsic value, not representing or made convertible into gold or silver or any tangible thing, at what rate is it to be taken? A gold coin represents so many grains of gold and in actual exchangeable value stands for so much corn, so much wheat, so much iron, so much cloth, so much food, so much coal, shelter, and warmth. Back of what is called the "dollar" are the grains of gold and ounces of silver which give it value and make it exchangeable for other tangible things. So much gold is the equivalent of certain quantities or amounts of other products, but how would it be with a fiat dollar? How much wheat, corn, oats, etc., would it be good for? How would it be taken in exchange for wares and goods? With gold and silver banished from circulation and from thought as money what would a fiat dollar mean? It would have no relation to any tangible money. It would be redeemable in nothing. It would be payable in nothing. No property could be measured by it. A bushel of wheat might be quoted as worth $1,000 or one million of dollars in "fiat," but it would be all the same.

Having no intrinsic or exchangeable value the Government would have to fix the relation which fiat paper should bear to everything bought or sold, or, in other words, establish a general scale of prices. Thus, a figure $1, or $5, or $50, should be taken in exchange for so many bushels of grain, or pounds of bread, meat, coal, or coffee, or yards of cloth. But suppose people should refuse to exchange their property for such moonbeams and resort to barter, as they would? Money which has not in itself and does not represent intrinsic value would exchange for nothing tangible. It would be the shadow of a shade.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE REGULARS.

An important and significant feature of the Secretary of War's annual report is the complimentary style in which he speaks of the efficiency of the National Guard. This organization, now numbering in the various States 100,000 men, four times the size of the regular army, is really the reserve police force of the country which maintains order and protects society, puts down insurrection and repels invasion, and in time of war recruits from its ranks the fighting material of the army. The Secretary therefore is warranted in recommending to Congress that it shall do all in its power to increase its proficiency, since the General Government relies upon it for defense, and by reason of its existence and efficiency is spared the necessity of keeping up a large and expensive standing army.

The pacification of the Indian tribes and their circumscription within definite lines which they can no longer break through have left the regular army with practically nothing to do on our Western frontier. Its service is no longer needed in the West, and the Government is now free to employ it for the purposes of coast defense and to have it in readiness for supplementing the increase which is contemplated in the number of forts and the strengthening of their ordnance, which will require a larger number of skilled artillerists. To meet this need the Secretary recommends an addition of two regiments to the artillery service, and in the meantime would still further heighten the effectiveness of the National Guard by consigning a few regulars for service at each of its annual State encampments. This experiment was tried last summer in Pennsylvania, and with such excellent results that it has encouraged the Secretary to recommend the extension of the practice. As the regular army will now have but little to do and its officers have hard work to earn their compensation, plenty of them can be spared for this purpose, and they will undoubtedly be glad to have something to do which will fill up their idle time and enable them to feel that they are really entitled to the pay and perquisites they now receive. It will be a nice thing for the old hands to associate with the boys, and the boys will gain many new points from the experienced men. Their relations are equally important, for if the regular army is the final resort in time of peace, the National Guard is the final resort in time of war. Nothing which can improve the efficiency of the latter should be neglected, and if its own splendid development can be helped by the action of Congress and the assistance of the regulars, as intimated by the Secretary, his suggestions ought to be carefully considered.

IN FAVOR OF "SOJERING."

Some of the remarks of Judge Prendergast at the drainage meeting night before last show plainly enough that he is a candidate for a trusteeship. Had he not been in search of votes he never would have spoken so approvingly of the proposition to make the drainage channel by "sojering" day's work rather than by contract. It is true that the Federal Government has done some work, like that at Hell Gate, by day's work, and as it was special in its nature and was under the supervision of an eminent engineering officer who took pride in what he was doing it was well done. But Judge Prendergast should also have told of some of the other experiences of the National Government with day's work—of ships it has built where the keel was rotten before the deck planks were laid, after spending twice or thrice what the job was worth; of harbor improvements which cost double what they should, and then had to be rebuilt; of buildings which have dragged along for years and on which millions have been squandered—all the result of the "sojering" day's work method.

It is true there have been frauds in contracts, as Judge P. says. Contractors, when they feel sure they are not watched, are strongly tempted to "scamp" their work. Human honesty is so tender a plant that it needs constant watchfulness to keep it blooming. But while honest trustees, with good superintendents, can keep a contractor straight, it is practically impossible for them to do the job by day's work and keep a vigilant eye on the hundreds of foremen and thousands of day's workmen they will have under them. It will be for the interest of each of these to do the least he can for the most money, and to drag out his job as much as possible—to "sojer" over it and have an easy time at the cost of the taxpayers.

To cut the channel by day's work is for the Drainage Trustees to attempt to do the work of a contractor, of which it is probable not one of them will know anything. They will have to buy a plant, without knowing exactly what they want. Ignorant of its use, they will be unable to get the best results out of it. They will plunge into a business of which they know nothing, and will find when they get through that they have cost the taxpayers millions.

In spite of what Judge Prendergast has to say in favor of day's work it is safe to assert that if he contemplated building a house he would get some contractor to put it up for him, even if the contractor did make a profit out of it, and not try the rash experiment of buying himself the brick and stone, the lime, and paint, and lumber, and hiring and bossing the masons, carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, etc., who worked on the edifice by day's work. He knows that by that plan it would cost him about double. What he would not do as a private individual because it would be a waste of money he has no right to do as trustee, merely because the money would come out of the pockets of the people of Chicago, and a fifteen million job be made to cost forty millions. He may find at the polls that "sojering" as an issue is not popular with the taxpayers, who will have to foot the bills.

ST. LOUIS AND THE EXPOSITION.

Majah Jones and his fellow-conspirators have never expected that the city on the muddy Mississippi would get the World's Fair. They knew it could not accommodate a World's Fair and could not foot the bills. They have been booming that place, not because they hoped it for St. Louis, but because they hated Chicago. The agitation which they have gotten up has been in the nature of a fire in the rear, their design being to get a few Congressional votes which they might turn over when the decisive time came to that city which was the farthest away from Chicago. They believed that were it held in this city it would result in more or less benefit to it, and the thought of that acts on Majah Jones as the red rag does on a bull.

The sell-out to New York of whatever votes St. Louis may control is the logical conclusion of the campaign which the Majah has been carrying on. How many Western or Southwestern men he has turned over to Tammany the future will tell. The probabilities are Tammany will find it has bought a pig in a poke.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Herald*

> completely upsets the "final manipulation" argument used by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the *State Journal*, and other protectionist organs that vainly endeavor to show that the manufacturer gets only about 6 per cent of the product of his enterprise, the remainder going to "labor." By an absurd process of "reasoning" they take the cost of the manufacturer's item of "material," and then add the cost of labor in producing this item, ignoring the fact that when the manufacturer pays for his "material" he pays for the "labor" that produced it, for its transportation, for everything, in a word, up to the point when it is laid down at the manufactory for "final manipulation."—*Springfield Register.*

Both the *Register* and the "correspondent" manifestly don't know what they are talking about. The "cost of the manufacturer's item of material" is put down by the census returns of 1880 as 3,397 millions. THE TRIBUNE has stated over and over again that this huge "material item" includes not only the crude materials, but the labor, transportation, and other expenses and charges which go to make up its total price to the manufacturer. But to these must also be added the wages of labor put on those "materials," in 1880 amounting to the large sum of 948 millions. The two sums aggregate 4,345 millions. Does the stupid *Register* comprehend that? The merchandise after putting the 948 millions of additional labor on the 3,397 millions worth of "materials" was reported by the census returns to be worth 5,370 millions. That was the gross output value. Does the stupid *Register* comprehend that?

Well, then, the case stands as follows:

Value of "materials" bought, including the labor and every expense in it	3,397 millions
New labor added	948 millions
	4,345 millions
Product estimated by census returns as worth	5,370 millions
Leaving *gross* profit of	1,025 millions

To find the *net* profit there must be deducted:

Personal services of 253,852 manufacturers, large and small, at the sum of $1,000 each per year	$ 253,852,000
Loss by bad debts and unsold goods, 3 per cent on output (very moderate estimate)	161,087,380
Yearly wear and tear of plant, 10 per cent	82,000,000
Taxes and insurance—about 1½ per cent on each	81,000,000
Paid for rent, discounts, and borrowed money	40,000,000
Cost of marketing goods	30,000,000
Total	$ 647,939,380
Gross profit	1,024,793,296
Net profit	$ 376,853,916
Profit of 7 per cent on total value of output of goods and wares would be	375,870,543

Does the stupid *Register* now understand it? If it does not it will be the duty of the Springfield *Journal* to employ a surgeon to bore the cranium of the *Register* editor for the simples, and if that doesn't cure him let it send for an Anarchist to drop a little dynamite into the hole and blow the head off, for it is of no use and is injuriously misleading and confusing well-meaning people who may read that sheet.

IN an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Wednesday Senator Wilson of Iowa said:

> What will the Republican party of Iowa do about prohibition? It will stand by it. The people of Iowa believe in parties keeping good faith as well as men. The Republican party would break faith if it repealed the prohibition laws. I would not belong to a party that would so break faith. I do not believe the prohibition law will be repealed. It will take the sanction of the Senate to do it. The Senate has a Republican majority, and I don't believe it will change that law. Prohibition in Iowa is a success. I will admit there are some places where it is not enforced. But in the greater part of the State it is enforced, and the majority of the people favor it.

Senator Wilson must have misapprehended either the question asked him or what is proposed in Iowa. The repeal of the Prohibition law is not suggested by Republicans, and the law as it stands will doubtless remain the rule in eight-tenths or more of the counties which are rural and contain no large towns. Prohibition is to remain wherever the people desire it and will enforce it. It is proposed only to modify the law so that in counties with large cities, where prohibition has never been enforced, the saloons shall be brought under the control of restrictive taxation. It cannot be any "breach of faith" on the part of the Republican party to give the State as a whole the greatest possible restriction of the liquor traffic—total prohibition wherever it is wanted by the people, and high taxation, the next best thing, where it is not wanted. The counties which desire prohibition are not to be affected in any way or deprived of the means of excluding the saloons. The sole question is as to those counties with cities in them where prohibition has not been and is not now enforced and to all appearances never can be without military rule. Shall the people therein be permitted to impose high taxation on the places which vend liquor? Is the traffic to be free in these counties or is it to be subjected to repressive taxation and regulation? Can temperance be better promoted by having prohibition in, say, eighty rural counties and wide open liquor traffic in twenty anti-dry ones; or to have prohibition in eighty dry counties and heavy repressive taxation on the saloons in the twenty anti-dry counties? Would there be any breach of faith or violation of common sense in adopting the latter alternative?

TODAY the hearing of evidence in the Cronin case will come to an end, and tomorrow a flood of oratory will begin which will claim the attention of the jury for over a week. It is probable that the counsel for the defense will seek to make up in talk what they lack in testimony, and will alone consume a whole week in praise of their alibis and denunciation of the witnesses for the State. In one respect, at least, the English practice in criminal cases seems preferable to that here. In that country the witnesses are allowed to read the reports of the evidence published in the daily papers when they are verbatim. The jurors in the Cronin case have the daily papers, but everything regarding the trial is carefully cut out. The result is that in England the jurors have in their possession at the end of a long trial all the evidence which has been given. Here the jurors have their memories alone to guide them regarding testimony sometimes a month old. There the jurors, after the witnesses for the defense have testified, can look back and see how fully they met the strong points of the prosecution. Here, unless they have phenomenal memories, they must depend largely on the summing-up of counsel. It is the practice of lawyers in this country, relying on the forgetfulness of jurymen, to twist and pervert the evidence after a fashion they would not dare to try on the other side of the ocean. There certainly seems no reason why the jurors should not be allowed to familiarize themselves with the evidence as thoroughly as the lawyers on either side, for they are the ones who are to sit in final judgment on the case.

IT is a shameful and regrettable fact that while the drainage plunder scheme of constructing by "sojering" and boodling was propounded ten days ago none of the Democratic newspapers have warned their readers or their party of the dangerous character of the scheme. It is true that when the *Herald* blundered into attributing the scheme to Ald. Arthur Dixon, it said:

> The movement to secure work on the drainage plan by the day is one of those little jobs whose wedges are being sharpened by schemers. It is a small one on the surface, and will amount to nothing owing to the legal inhibition of any such manner of proceeding. It is, however, in another sense, the first little cloud on the horizon indicating an approaching storm of jobbery. Not in the history of Chicago, and, in fact, in few other cities, has there been afforded so gigantic an invitation for spoil. Anywhere from ten to fifty millions is involved, a temptation which will attract the rascality of all creation.
>
> Chicago will have to be on the alert. It will have to guard every approach to the drainage treasure, and even with unceasing vigilance it will not prevent wholly the inroads of thieves.

Since it was pointed out by THE TRIBUNE that "this little job" was having its wedges sharpened by Democratic schemers the *Herald* has not uttered a word of protest, and now that the chief among the Democratic party leaders has taken this plan "for promoting a storm of jobbery" and made it his own the truly good *Herald* is as dumb as an oyster.

There can be no doubt in the minds of intelligent voters that the adoption of the scheme means robbery, jobbery, and the confiscation of honest men's property that thieves may thrive.

It is surely high time that there should be strong and indignant protest against the robber proposal. The protest should proceed not from Republicans alone but from all honest Democrats as well. Every taxpayer will be affected, every property-owner will suffer if the scheme is carried into effect.

WHEN Pope his harp attuned to lofty flight,
And sung these words: "Whatever is is right,"
He ne'er had smelled a dude's vile cigarette,
You bet.

REFRESHED by one day of enforced rest the agents of the English syndicates can resume this morning their work of buying out the United States of America.

"THE Lord is very good to Peoria this season," thankfully exclaims the *Transcript*. "A Republican Mayor was elected by a good round majority and Frank Hitchcock is made Marshal." Have you forgotten, brother, that Peoria has sustained the irreparable loss of the gifted Col. Dowdall this season?

AS TO that headache this morning: Why didn't you think of it before beginning on the third plateful of turkey dressing yesterday, my son?

IT is hardly probable Herr Krupp will establish a branch cannon foundry in Central Pennsylvania. There are eligible locations much nearer Montana than that.

IN obedience to the expressed will of his constituents the Hon. Scott Wike, member of Congress from the Twelfth Illinois District, will doubtless vote to locate the World's Fair in Chicago, but the sympathies of his great, tender heart flow out toward sorrowing St. Louis.

THE principal opening in Private Dalzell's face was put to a nobler use yesterday than it has been of late.

THE St. Louis alleged $5,000,000 fund is as much of a fraud as its pretensions to be a center of visiting population, or to have a fit summer climate, or clean drinking water, or competent hotel and railroad facilities. If the subscribers to the bogus fund believed that they had pledged themselves to pay up by putting their names on paper opposite sums which in some cases are more than they are worth they would instanter transfer all their property to their wives, and, being relieved in mind, would proceed to take a drink.

THE comet recently discovered by Swift may prove to be one of the comparatively small number which have a period of only a few years. In this respect it is of some interest to the astronomers, but is not likely at any time to become so to others. It is now less bright in the telescope than when discovered, and its point of nearest approach to the sun is about one and a half, the earth's distance from the sun being taken as unity.

THE river water is so bad in St. Louis in summer that nothing but catfish can live in it, and when the inhabitants are not actually suffering from malaria they are laying in a stock of medicine and whisky to be ready for an expected attack.

ST. LOUIS has disguised herself as a candidate for the World's Fair merely in the hope that she may be able to pick the pockets of the real contestants during the controversy.

THERE is a loud complaint that pennies are becoming scarce. We have been apprehensive all along that this would be the result of the ill-advised movement to levy contributions for World's Fair purposes from New York's millionaires.

PERSONALS.

Hannibal Hamlin is the only living ex-Vice-President and Thurman and English are the only survivors of an unsuccessful race for the position.

L. Lum Smith, publisher of a paper in Philadelphia, is undergoing a six months' sentence in jail for criminal libel of Anthony Comstock.

Steward McKim of the White House has proved a great success. He is not as sensitive as Hugo Ziemann, and understands the Harrison family's wants.

Wilkie Collins' will directed that he should be buried at a cost not exceeding $125, and that a plain stone cross over his grave should bear only the simple inscription that he had prepared for the purpose.

Chief Justice Fuller has presented, through the Hon. W. L. Putnam, a fine portrait of himself to the Cumberland (Me.) bar. It will be given a place in the attorney's office at the City Building at Portland.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable ex-Vice-President, made the address at Bangor, Me., Saturday afternoon at the presentation of an American flag to the high school of the city by the Grand Army veterans.

Ex-President Cleveland is reported by lawyers in New York not to have made a striking impression in his practice at the bar, nor do the few decisions which he has made as referee suggest any profundity of legal attainments.

Thomas A. Edison is discussing with capitalists a project of utilizing the water power of Niagara Falls. Mr. Edison's friends say that he has recently thought out a plan which will make that vast power possible to utilize.

Prince Oscar Bernadotte, the second son of the King of Sweden, who a couple of years ago renounced the rank and privileges of his royal birth to marry Miss Ebba Munck, performed an act of gallantry last week which will go far to increase his popularity throughout his father's dominions. A small boat with three men had capsized near the head of the pier at Karlskrona, where he resides. Without hesitating a moment the young giant—his stature is six feet three inches—jumped, fully dressed, into the sea and succeeded in rescuing two of the drowning men.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's hopeless ill health, about which so much has been said of late, is denied on the authority of her nephew, Mr. Bjorksten, who declares that her health is excellent. A correspondent of the *Star* of London testifies to the same effect. He saw her traveling in Switzerland, a curious company attending her. There was a tiny toy terrier, then there were two old ladies that might have been 100, were evidently sisters, and possibly were old servants. Finally there was a tall, dark girl with deep, dark eyes. This was the daughter of Mme. Nilsson's husband and her inseparable companion.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gwendolin—"Did young Jack Handsome press his suit warmly last night?" Guinevere—"No; he pressed mine."—*Toledo Blade.*

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan wrote the "School for Scandal" he doubtless had in mind the cooking school.—*Lawrence American.*

Hospital Physician (with a view to diagnosis)—"What do you drink?" New Patient (cheering up at the proposal)—"O, sir!—thank you, sir—whatever you—I leave that to you, sir!"—*London Punch.*

He—"I assure you that we young lawyers have a hard time of it. Do you see that old codger over there? We are tired of waiting for him to die." She—"But that is my father."—*Boston Budget.*

Sunday-School Teacher (reprovingly)—"Boys, do you know what day this is?" Street Urchin—"Hi, fellers! Here's a cove as don't know what day this is. Guess he's been out all night."—*Boys and Girls.*

Dr. Long—"How did you enjoy my sermon today, Mr. Knapp?" Mr. Knapp—"Excellent, Doctor; the only trouble was it was too short." Dr. Long (surprised)—"Too short?" Mr. Knapp—"Yes. I didn't get my sleep half out."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Tommy—"Paw, what is the difference between a politician and a statesman?" Mr. Figg—"A heap. While a man's alive and in other people's way he is a politician. After he has been dead for thirty or forty years he becomes a statesman."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Superintendent of Dry Goods Store—"So you are an applicant for the position. I want some one who has had a good deal of experience in floor walking." Applicant—"I have speculated in Wall street for twenty years." Superintendent of Dry Goods Store—"You are engaged."—*Epoch.*

This is a negro brother's explanation of race colors: "Noah's sons war all bawn white but when Ham saw his father lyin' drunk he was so mortyfied that he turned black. Shem didn't feel so bad an' only turned yaller, and Japhet hadn't no shame at all."—*Binghamton Republican.*

"Look here," said the credit man, "we can't sell you those goods on four months' time." "Vy not, I gives you my note?" "But do your notes sell on the street?" "Mine gracious! no; or I vould go home and make notes instead of cloding."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Clara (at breakfast table)—"I don't think there is much, if any, difference between absent-mindedness and reverie; perhaps the latter is a more dreamy condition. Now last night, for instance, when George was here, I dropped into a reverie, and I seemed to have gone miles and miles into dreamland before——" Tommy (interrupting)—"I'll bet there was only one lap to the mile."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Sewing Machine Agent—"Good morning, reverend sir. You know something, do you not, of a society in this place known as the Tattletown Sewing Circle?" Reverend—"I do, young man, I do." Sewing Machine Agent—"Then you can tell me, no doubt, what kind of sewing they particularly devote themselves to?" Reverend—"I regret to say, my friend, that they devote themselves most assiduously to sowing the seeds of scandal."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The famous Mike Kelly appeared on the boards of Hooley's last night. In the middle of the second act Mr. Charles Hoyt and Michael walked on arm-in-arm and proceeded to do a little act which was a surprise.

"Good evening, Jonah," said Hoyt to the only character on the stage at the time; "allow me to introduce to you the King of Base-Ball Kings, Mr. M. J. Kelly."

And Kel doffed his shiny plug and the audience applauded. Then Hoyt asked if Kelly would sign a brotherhood-contract, and the King assented with enthusiasm and proceeded to sign one.

"How many players have you signed?"

Kel enumerated them, and said he wouldn't be surprised if he had Anson within a week.

"As long as we have you," cried Hoyt, "we won't mind Anson."

The audience applauded, but not loudly; indeed holiday audiences are made up of people who seldom go to the theater, and last night's crowd was not quick to enthuse—or, perhaps, they saw little to enthuse over.

"This means the championship!" said Hoyt, shaking the contract.

"You bet it does: and now I'll go out and crack a bottle with you."

And the audience applauded, and off they went.

***

Miss Kitty West played Miss Flora Walsh's part at Hooley's yesterday, the latter being indisposed. At the afternoon performance the bulldog—a member of the cast—sprang on Miss West and bit her on the arm. The girl fainted, but bravely went on with the part after a moment's delay. At night she played with her arm in a sling.

Thanksgiving-Day is always a red letter one for the theaters. The audiences were immense yesterday at every house, particularly in the evening. Many of the actors at the afternoon performances indulged either secretly or openly in jokes at their own expense, chiefly to the effect that they were obliged to wait much longer than other people for their turkey.

NEW YORK'S BOGUS LISTS.

SCORES OF WORLD'S FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOUND TO BE WORTHLESS.

A New York Paper Turns in a List of Subscriptions to the Fund Aggregating Nearly a Quarter of a Million, but Investigation Proves That the Majority of the Subscribers Have No Intention of Ever Putting Up a Dollar, Even if They Were Able To.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—At the head of its editorial page in a recent issue the New York *World* makes this remarkable statement in reference to the various subscription lists for the World's Fair guarantee fund: "The *World* has set the press of New York a charming example."

A charming example, indeed, as will be seen from the following story carefully gathered in the eastern upper districts of the city, where the *World* has achieved the apparent distinction of raising $200,000 for the fund in question. This distinction is only apparent, however, from its published lists which appear from day to day.

The subscription fund that the City of New York will send as a guarantee to Washington is $5,000,000, and this amount has been apparently subscribed within a few thousand dollars. Of this amount the *World* turns in over $230,000. It clogs up the books of the committee with columns upon columns of names, crows over the result, and then talks about the "charming example" it has set.

On the surface this is all there is in it. But once prick this bubble and see what its effect will be on the guarantee fund. What if the majority of these subscriptions are bogus? What then will other subscribers say who have signed their pledges contingent upon a specified amount being raised? How many other New York subscription lists are bogus is a question that may well be asked in view of the revelations herein made.

Alfred I. Cohen of No. 1851 Lexington avenue is down for $5,000. Here is his statement: "I am not worth $5,000, nor any such sum. I have not signed my name for a single cent. When I was approached by the *World* man I told him I would probably give something. He represented to me that no money would be collected until 1891, that it was a good chance to advertise my business and also his paper, and that it wouldn't amount to anything anyhow. I told him," continues Mr. Cohen, "that if that was the case I might be willing to take $500 of the stock in a year or so. The next day I saw my name down for $5,000, and that is all I know about it."

HERE IS ANOTHER "CHARMING EXAMPLE":

Mr. Frank Parker is the proprietor of a little brick stable at Nos. 23 and 25 East One Hundred and Eleventh street. He boards a few horses there and takes care of perhaps a dozen carts and trucks. The whole place, building, contents, and all, might be worth $2,500. Mr. Parker is a veritable mine for the *World's* list. Nov. 4 his name is down for $1,000, the 18th for $3,000, and the 25th for $5,000. THE TRIBUNE'S investigator questioned him today on the subject. Mr. Parker is a man of 30 or thereabouts. "Mr. Parker," said the reporter, "how is it your name is down so many times as a World's Fair subscriber?"

"Why, I only said I'd give $5,000 to see the World's Fair held in New York."

"Did you sign your name?"

"No—yes—that is I really forget, but I'll pay it just the same."

"But how about the other amounts, $3,000 and $1,000?"

"I never agreed to this at all, and it was several weeks ago that I talked about subscribing $5,000."

(The $5,000 subscription of Mr. Parker's appears in the *World* under date of the 25th.)

Mr. Schutt, a cigar dealer of No. 1927 Third avenue, is down for $5,000. "One of those fellows came to me," said Mr. Schutt, referring to a *World* representative, "and said he wanted to put me down for $250. I told him I might be willing to give $20, but he said, 'No, we don't want such small sums; better make it $500; you will never be called upon to pay it.' I then told him to put my name down for anything he pleased, but that I would not sign my name nor pay a cent."

Mr. Schutt's name, with the rest, is now on the books of the Finance Committee as a bona fide subscriber to the guarantee fund.

S. L. Pound keeps a small restaurant at No. 1933 Third avenue. He may be wealthy, but his whole establishment wouldn't sell for $750. His name is down for $1,000. In this block are a number of small stores and saloons down for various sums ranging from $500 to $2,000. According to the statement of a resident of the neighborhood there isn't a man of them worth $500 above his liabilities with one exception. The reporter called on the "exception," but found that he had positively refused to subscribe to the fund or to allow his name to be used.

A few blocks down the street is a little shooting gallery whose gross annual income does not exceed in all probability $1,000, and this place is a $1,500 subscriber. All up and down the avenue for blocks either way from One Hundred and Sixth street are small saloons, dry goods stores, flower shops and stands, and various other enterprises, where it is evident that a subscription by any one of them of $500 would be simply ridiculous, and yet nearly every one of these stores and shops is down for amounts ranging from $250 to $3,000. One saloonkeeper is a subscriber to the amount of $1,500, when as a matter of fact he is not worth $50 and does not own a single fixture or piece of furniture in his place. B. Goodstine, a pawnbroker of No. 2108 Third avenue, is another $1,000 subscriber. A clerk at this place said that "The boss signed because the *World* man told him he would not have to pay anything and that it was a good chance to advertise his place of business."

DON'T EXPECT TO PAY.

The reporter called at dozens of places along the line of Third avenue and at every place met with the same story. "Of course, I don't expect to pay, because I was told that this was only to boom the Fair, that my name might as well appear for $5,000 as for $5, and so I subscribed." This was heard until it grew wearying. THE TRIBUNE'S investigator looked into about $50,000 of subscriptions, and it may be stated as a positive fact that what was really genuine of this sum would not purchase an ordinary winter overcoat. Merchants, physicians, bartenders, undertakers, and all manner of professional and business men in the Harlem district, without a single exception, seemed to regard the *World's* Harlem subscription list as a huge joke.

As a final "charming example" here is one the *World* should feel proud of: Leon Martin, Henry Stein, and Herman Koebler appear on the list for the 19th of this month as having subscribed $3,000. There are other names on this list bringing the total up to several thousands more. Here are the facts of this subscription as stated by young Mr. Koebler, Mr. Stein, and Martin. They are all more or less interested in a saloon at No. 1617 Park avenue. The 18th of this month a man came into the saloon stating that he was a representative of the *World*. Several men were drinking at the bar and others were lounging about. "Say," said the newcomer, "I want all you fellows' name for the World's Fair. Nothing in it, you know, it's only a fake business; but we want to advertise our paper and give you a chance at the same time. See?"

Mr. Martin said the man could do as he pleased; he did not care; and the rest at the bar (one of them came in to buy a pint of beer) expressed their willingness to subscribe the whole fund if necessary. The names were all taken and were finally sent to the Finance Committee as genuine subscribers.

What about the balance of this $232,000? What about lists of subscribers obtained by others? Are they all as bad as this? What effect is this to have upon the $5,000,000 guarantee? The New York subscriptions as a whole will bear watching.

George Wilson, Secretary of the World's Fair Finance Committee, was seen today and acquainted with some of these facts. He had, he said, received a number of letters from some of these subscribers. He would not divulge their contents.

"Of course," said Mr. Wilson, "I can do nothing in the matter. I have told the Finance Committee that many alleged subscriptions were undoubtedly bogus, but they seem to think that money lost in this way will be made up by additional subscriptions. We may expect to lose some $200,000 or so in this manner."

Bad Place for Democrats.

Peoria *Transcript:* In the new Brazilian Republic one must be able to read and write before he can vote. It is unnecessary to say that not many Democratic votes will be cast in that country.

The Big City's Penny Ante.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* It is said that contributions to the New York World's Fair fund are causing an embarrassing scarcity of pennies.

OPPOSED TO THE BOSSES.

SENSATIONAL REVOLT AGAINST THE METHODS OF MR. REED.

Combination of the Other Candidates for the Speakership to Defeat the Maine Statesman—Deserters to the McKinley Camp from the Keystone Delegation—Cannon's Chances Growing Better—Tilford Steel Tests—General News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The combination against Reed was riveted fast tonight. Ben Butterworth had a happy notion of inviting all the Speakership candidates out to eat a Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Reed politely declined, ostensibly because he had another engagement. Messrs. McKinley, Cannon, Henderson, and Burrows accepted. The other guests were Mark Hanna of Cleveland and Mr. Coleman, the new member from Louisiana, who is a relative of Mr. Butterworth. They all regretted Mr. Reed's absence, but it was not their fault. The candidates canvassed their respective followings and all agreed that there was no weakening anywhere along the line. While they are all reticent regarding further details there is no question that an understanding was reached which will keep the Western votes in a compact mass against Reed. The combination will have a good working majority and will be enough to control the organization of the caucus. Next to the conference of candidates, the revolt against bosses Quay and Cameron in Pennsylvania was the sensation of the evening.

Mr. Culbertson, the member from the Erie district, unexpectedly turned up at McKinley's headquarters and declared he was for the Ohio man against any, and all candidates. Even the Major's managers had counted Culbertson to Reed. The Erie member, however, was soon making the rounds denouncing Quay's bossism. Pig-Iron Kelley arrived on an evening train and set at rest all doubts about his position by renewing allegiance to McKinley. Then Representative Scull arrived and reported at McKinley headquarters. He, too, had been claimed as one of Quay and Cameron's submissive followers, but he promptly denounced the bosses and started out on missionary work for McKinley. Mr. Harmer of Philadelphia, who has been on the ground all the time, has been constant in his allegiance, so that the McKinley managers were able to point to four members of the Keystone delegation whose presence gave the lie to Quay's claim that he had the whole delegation in line for Reed.

Osborne and Yardley are two pronounced McKinleyites who may arrive tomorrow, so that the Major's chances in that direction are looming up. Craig, Ray, and two or three others are in a position to abandon Reed, and McKinley's supporters insist that they now have an even chance of dividing the delegation equal y with Reed. It meets tomorrow afternoon, and if an aggressive move is attempted by Quay and Cameron, it is said that the meeting will be the liveliest one held for many years. It may be that the McKinley forces are too sanguine, but they have undoubtedly raised a tremendous revolt against Quay's interference, and tonight a reaction set in towards them. It was so pronounced that the New York members ate turkey with Boss Belden in a rather doleful mood. The effect of a solid Empire State delegation for Reed had been discounted by the news of a break from him in the Keystone State. There was no more effect to be gained from the statement that the New Yorkers were united, because that possibility had been discounted. The McKinleyites felt safe enough to send word to Flood that he need not hold out in their interest, and that if Mr. Reed badly needed 19 instead of 18 votes in New York he could have them. This management rather staggered Boss Platt's men, but they will try it for a ballot or two on Reed. The Wisconsin delegation will hold a meeting tomorrow. Representative Caswell arrived tonight and at once sent word to Mr. Cannon that he had seen no reason to change his opinion that the Illinoisan was the proper man for Speaker. A fair estimate of the preferences as they stand tonight is as follows: Reed 66, McKinley 47, Cannon 30, Henderson 14, Burrows 12.

At the various headquarters there was a lull till towards evening. Then the arriving members began to make the rounds of the candidates. Most of the evening the better portion of the Illinois delegation could be found at Mr. Cannon's rooms. Mr. Cannon himself, in company with Senator Farwell and Mr. Adams, went to eat Thanksgiving turkey with Senator Cullom. Messrs. Hopkins, Rowell, and Post all reported for duty during the afternoon and were soon out on field work. Ex-Congressman George R. Davis also came in during the evening. The most significant feature of the day was the large number of New England and Pennsylvania Congressmen who called around to pay their respects to the Illinois candidate. Mr. Cannon has not claimed much in either of these sections, but appearances indicated that there was a healthy growth of second choice sentiment all through the East.

A test of the Redeman-Tilford armor plate, 63 carbon, was made at the Annapolis practicing grounds yesterday. The committee having the experiment in charge was made up of Capts. Folger, Badger, and Ackerman. The firing began with a three-pound Hotchkiss piercing shot, warranted to penetrate two inches. The first firing was at untreated plate, which the first shot penetrated 1⅛ inches. Then the three-pound shot was fired at a treated plate; it penetrated less than half an inch. The shot was shattered in pieces. Then a six-pound Hotchkiss piercing projectile, warranted to penetrate four inches of steel, was tried. The untreated plate was penetrated 3½ inches and broken. Three of these six-pound shots were fired at treated plate and the greatest penetration was one and one-quarter inches. The shot was shattered into small fragments. A hundred-pound French piercing projectile, warranted to penetrate ten to twelve inches of steel, struck the treated plated ten inches from the top, penetrated about three inches, glanced upward, broke the plate, and passed out. The test was looked upon by the inventors as satisfactory, as it showed over 50 per cent in favor of the Redeman-Tilford process. As the steel by this process can be made hard or soft in any part of the plate required, they expect soon to produce an armor plate that will stop the penetration of any known projectile.

"There is an extraordinary stringency in the circulation of minor coins," said Director of the Mint Leach today. "Much of the condition of things complained of is due to the holiday trade. The Philadelphia mint, to which minor coinage is confined, is working day and night to keep up with the demand, but facilities are not equal to it. In figuring up today I find we are behind about $27,000 in pennies and $30,000 in 3-cent pieces. The latter, however, are being retired, nickel added to them, and again shoved out in 5-cent nickel pieces.

"The Philadelphia mint has two millions per month of silver to coin and $150,000 worth of 10-cent pieces—a million and a half of dimes. Then, in addition to the annual Christmas holiday demand, a new financial phase has been developed in the South, West, and Southwest. Those sections for many years objected to the minor coins. Now they are clamoring for them in unexpected quantities. California was especially prejudiced against the 5-cent nickels and now is calling for them, while the new States and Territories are quite as eager to get them. We will probably catch up again in February and run behind again in November following."

George Williams, Secretary of the Union Stock-Yards, is here to appear as a witness before the Vest committee Saturday. Mr. Williams testified when the committee was in Chicago, but declined to produce a list of the company's stockholders. Phil Armour and others are to be in tomorrow. Senator Vest isn't talking nearly so fierce as might be supposed. His dignity was offended by the refusal of big packers to appear before the committee in Chicago, and so he had them summoned to Washington. But they won't be imprisoned in the Capitol dungeons or subjected to other personal inconvenience if they refuse to disclose the details of their business.

The presence of so many Congressmen and other leading Republicans from Illinois kept the discussion about the Chicago offices from lagging today. Nobody had news, however, and the main amusement was in swapping speculations. Judge Payson got in, and almost his first inquiry was as to what part Senator Cullom had in the appointment of Frank Hitchcock as Marshal. George R. Davis said that while he wasn't here to help the President fix up the offices if any questions were asked him he would answer them.

After returning from church today the President ate dinner with his family and passed the remainder of the day quietly. Secretary Windom and his family spent the day in Brooklyn, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker at his country house near Philadelphia. Secretary Blaine was indisposed during the afternoon and retired to bed early. It was said that his illness was not at all serious.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, fair, clearing in Northern Illinois, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, fair, much warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Lower Michigan and Indiana, clearing, colder, followed by slowly rising temperature, decidedly warmer Saturday, northwesterly winds, dangerous gales on the lake.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, high on the lakes, becoming variable.

Local Forecast—Much colder Friday morning, stationary temperature during day, fair weather, high, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	29.60	22	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	.60
Minnedosa	30.54	4	16	S.	Fair	.02
Medicine Hat	30.08	28	34	....	Cl'udy	....
New York	29.74	40	56	S.	Clear	....
Washington, D. C.	29.78	42	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va	29.88	42	50	S. W.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	48	54	N. W.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.10	54	60	W.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.22	54	64	N. W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.38	40	52	N.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	30.30	56	60	N.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex	30.38	60	62	N.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.28	26	34	N. W.	Snow	.02
Cincinnati, O	30.02	24	34	W.	Snow	.01
Buffalo, N. Y	29.58	28	40	N. W.	Snow	.16
Oswego, N. Y	29.56	32	38	S.	Snow	.48
Rochester, N. Y	29.66	30	34	S. W.	Snow	.24
Erie, Pa	29.62	30	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Cleveland, O	29.72	26	34	N. W.	Fair	.38
Sandusky, O	29.74	28	34	N. W.	Snow	.08
Toledo, O	30.22	22	32	N. W.	Snow	.04
Detroit, Mich	29.74	24	28	N. W.	Snow	....
Alpena, Mich						
Manistee, Mich	29.94	22	24	N.	Snow	.08
Grand Haven, Mich	29.96	20	26	N.	Snow	.04
Marquette, Mich	30.20	20	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Port Huron, Mich	29.68	24	32	N. W.	Snow	.20
Chicago	30.06	22	34	N. W.	Snow	.01
Milwaukee, Wis	30.06	22	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Green Bay, Wis	30.12	20	24	N.	Cl'udy	.02
La Crosse, Wis	30.34	20	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	30.44	12	18	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.42	14	20	N. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia	30.26	20	26	N. W.	Clear	.01
Des Moines, Ia	30.40	18	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia	30.26	20	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	30.34	26	28	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.24	20	24	N. W.	Clear	.01
St. Louis, Mo	30.34	24	26	N. W.	Clear	.02
Springfield, Mo	30.46	20	26	N. W.	Clear	.01
Omaha, Neb	30.58	16	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak	30.60	14	16	N. W.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia	30.60	14	18	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.64	4	12	N.	Clear	....
St. Vincent	30.76	6	10	W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.58	6	12	S. E.	Clear	....
Fort Buford	30.38	14	14	S. E.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.30	28	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.32	34	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo	30.40	26	28	N.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.58	20	26	Calm	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	30.24	60	64	N. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.32	40	48	S. E.	Clear	....
Portland, Ore						
San Francisco						

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

London—Sighted, the Hekla, from New York, for Stetten; the City of Berlin, from New York; Canada, from New York, for London; Michigan, from Boston.

Baltimore—Arrived, the Caspian, from Liverpool.

Queenstown—Arrived, the Germanic, from New York.

New York—Arrived, the France, from London.

SWINDLED OUT OF HIS MONEY.

A Young Englishman Loses $1,500 Through Dealing with a Confidence Man.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Simon Davis, a young Englishman on his way to England from the West, was swindled out of $1,500 by a clever sharper Tuesday evening. The affair was reported to the police, but no clew to the perpetrators of the crime has been found. Davis came to this country from England six weeks ago, bringing with him several thousand dollars. He went to Chicago, and there lost about one-half of his money, and decided to return to this city last Tuesday and went to the Evans Hotel, No. 398 West street. He had nearly $1,800 remaining of the money he brought over with him. This he desired to have changed into English money. He walked through West street to Christopher street, where he met a well-dressed stranger, who represented himself as a friend of the hotel proprietor and a money broker. He offered to change Davis' money for him by giving him drafts on an English bank, and he displayed several drafts and a large roll of money. Davis consented and was conducted to a room near by, where he handed over $1,500 and received in return two checks for $550 each. The obliging stranger then stated that he had not sufficient English money with him to make up the difference, but would go and get it and bring it to the hotel. He gave Davis a gold-plated watch and chain as security for the amount yet due and said he would be at the hotel in a few moments. That was the last seen of him. The checks, of course, were worthless. Davis had about $80 of his little fortune left, and with this he purchased a ticket for Europe and sailed on the Britannic.

GAMBLERS AS BOLD TRAIN-ROBBERS.

Nine of Them Arrested Charged with Complicity in the Santa Fe Affair.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The vigorous pursuit of the bandits who held up the Santa Fé train near Berwin, I. T., Monday night has resulted in the arrest of nine men. Three Deputy Marshals and a posse passed through here today with nine prisoners who were captured at Berwin and Ardmore, I. T. It is charged that the robbery was planned by a number of gamblers, who furnished money and equipments to the actual robbers. The plotters are alleged to be the men now under arrest. The officers would give no details, but said that other arrests would be made shortly and the full story made public.

FAILED WITH HEAVY LIABILITIES.

An Assignment at Waynesburg, Pa., Nearly Gets a Bank Into Trouble.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—Ex-Sheriff D. A. Spragg made an assignment yesterday which involved Dr. D. W. Braden and W. T. Lantz. The latter is cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank, and the report of the failure caused a small run on the bank. The directors, however, assured the depositors that the bank was perfectly able to pay every dollar of its deposits, and this had a wholesome effect. Reverses in cattle ventures in the West were the cause of the failures. The liabilities will reach many thousands of dollars.

SINGULAR LANDSLIDE IN NEW JERSEY.

An Engine-House Precipitated Against a Moving Train—One Man Killed.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., Nov. 28.—A landslide this morning swept an engine-house, with William Bigley, an engineer, against a moving train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, at the west end of the Pattenburg tunnel. Bigley was taken from under the engine crushed to a pulp. A quantity of earth and débris was wedged in the mouth of the tunnel, and traffic was suspended for twelve hours.

Married the Wife of Another.

WILLMAR, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Edward Millner and Myrtle Bates were married here yesterday. The groom obtained a license upon a statement that he was 21. It now transpires that he is but 19 and that his parents knew nothing of the contemplated marriage. The Justice who performed the ceremony was called upon this morning by Henry Shaw, who informed the Justice that he was the husband of the young bride. The affair has created a sensation.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A sensation is promised in an investigation into the record of W. R. Dale, the pastor of the Seventh Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga.

The Durant-Bonnybel mining case, on trial a second time at Denver, Colo., closed Wednesday night with a second verdict for Bonnybel.

W. J. Strong, formerly City Attorney and well known in sporting circles in Kansas City, was "confidenced" out of $2,500 in the Kittle man-Skinner foot-race at that place Wednesday.

H. C. McCall, a molder from Chicago, was found dead at Austin's Switch, on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, a few miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday morning.

RESCUED BY HEROES.

IMPERILED SAILORS BROUGHT TO LAND BY A LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

Stranding of the Calumet—The Crew Taken Off by the Brave Boys of the Evanston Station—United States Regulars Render Help—Workmen at the New Lake Tunnel Caisson Relieved by Daring Tugmen—The Venturesome Method Employed.

[Continued from first page.]

to shoal the water to the depth of twenty-five feet. The caisson is thus anchored thirteen feet below the bottom, not counting the boring that has been done, which is about twenty feet. The caisson consists of a cylinder of two and one-half inch boiler iron, fastened with iron ribs on the inside and riveted every six inches. "If that can be broken," said Gen. Fitz-Simons, "there is no way of building anything that will stand the force of the water."

On the surface of the caisson, he went on to explain, stood a frame structure, such as was used on the old Water-Works crib for years before the present stone building was erected. This served to protect the men and machinery. Superintendent Saeger expected to take all the men off Wednesday afternoon, as he thought the gale would moderate and the sea go down, and Gen. Fitz-Simons was under the impression yesterday that they had all been taken ashore, not having been notified to the contrary.

NO DELAY IN THE WORK.

The work on the shaft would not be seriously disturbed, he said. They had been working for nearly three months trying to sink the shaft through the sand and reach the hard clay. The city borings showed five feet of sand at that spot, but they had already bored through twelve feet and found no indications of clay. The gas in the sand was obstructing the work considerably. The shaft was constantly filling with water from the bottom, and if it was filled a little more from the top it would make little difference in the work as it must be pumped out. There had been no work done yet at that point on the tunnel proper as the clay bed had not been struck and therefore the filling of the shaft would not do any damage to the tunnel, but only cause a slight delay in the sinking of the shaft.

Could Not Make Milwaukee.

The Anchor Line steamer Alaska reached Chicago from Buffalo at 2 p. m. Capt. Dougherty said: "We were bound for Milwaukee, but after three desperate but unsuccessful attempts to reach that harbor we gave it up and came on to Chicago. It was a good vesselman who kept off this shore Wednesday night."

The steamer C. S. Parnell reached here early in the morning. Her Captain said the gale was something frightful and the snow so thick he could see nothing.

WORST FOR YEARS ON LAKE SUPERIOR

Breakwater at Marquette Carried Away—Terrible Times for Vessels.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 28.—The severest storm known here for years raged all last night and until 4 p. m. today. The gale was from the northeast. The breakwater lighthouse was swept away at 3 o'clock this morning and the two outermost cribs of the new breakwater extension, built this summer, was entirely demolished. The propeller William H. Gratwick unshipped her rudder and burst a boiler pipe off Stannard Rock at 5 a. m. today, and was obliged to put in here for repairs and shelter. The Captain reports passing the propeller George Presley, bound down and laboring heavily, near Stannard Rock. He thinks she will weather the gale all right.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 28.—The steamer Bulgaria arrived down at 10 a. m., and reports having a terrible experience on Lake Superior. She lost mainsail and main-gaff above Whitefish Point. The northeast gale still continues with heavy snow.

THE CITY OF LUDINGTON ASHORE.

She Fetches Up at Eagle Bluff—Rough Times on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Goodrich line passenger propeller, City of Ludington, is ashore at Eagle Bluff, about eighteen miles north of Sturgeon Bay. She was bound from Green Bay to Chicago.

An extremely heavy sea is still running on the lake. The steamer E. P. Wilbur arrived from Chicago this afternoon after a tempestuous voyage. Her first attempt to reach the harbor was a failure, but a second effort proved successful. Other vessels in the harbor for shelter are the Lackawanna, Douglas, Roanoke, Ida E. Chipman, Depere, and R. P. Mason. The L. A. Simpson and Contest are in the bay. During her last trip to Chicago James McManus, the second-mate of the F. & P. M. No. 2, disappeared in a mysterious manner. His friends here fear that he fell into the river and was drowned.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Such a gale as has never before been experienced here raged on Lake Superior all last night, and has not fully subsided as yet. A blinding blizzard set in early last evening, and on the water grew into a fearful hurricane. Many boats which left Duluth yesterday have not yet arrived, but they may have found shelter somewhere on their trip. Several vessels loaded with ore here are storm-bound.

WASHBURN, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The steamer Northern King arrived here from Superior loaded with flour for Buffalo at noon today covered with ice, and will lay here for better weather.

GENERAL OVER THE GREAT LAKES.

Schooners Ashore Near Toronto—The Alberta in Danger—At the Straits.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—One of the two boats reported yesterday as being overdue, the schooner E. H. Rutherford, arrived safely this morning after a perilous trip. The other one, the Gleniffer, went ashore about 10 o'clock last night just east of Long Branch. It was caused by the breaking of the mainmast, which was blown out by the fury of the wind. The ship lay in the storm all night with the crew on board. The crew were rescued this morning by a tug. The Gleniffer is owned by G. W. Matthews of this city, and was laden with coal. Unless the sea subsides she will be a total wreck. The Snowbird, another schooner bound from Fairhaven, N. Y., to Toronto, is two days overdue. She carries coal. The Snowbird sailed about the same time as the Gleniffer, and grievous fears are entertained for the safety of the crew and the vessel.

THE ALBERTA IN DANGER.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Last night while the steamer Alberta was leaving the harbor on her last trip to Port Arthur she struck on a sandbar opposite the Dummy light. She is still on, and a heavy northwest gale is blowing and a blinding snow-storm prevails.

ON LAKE HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 28.—There is a terrific gale from the northeast raging here accompanied by heavy snow squalls. The steamers Argonaut and Arabia were obliged to run back from above Point aux Barques. In for shelter are the Canisteo, Edward Smith, Brittain, Christie, James Pickands, Nellie Torrent and barges, Garden City and barges, and North Star.

INCREASING IN VIOLENCE AT THE STRAITS.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Nov. 28.—The gale still continues. The only preceptible change is the weather grows colder. The snow falls incessantly and is driven and whirled about by the gale, making it impossible to see but a few rods in any direction. It would be impossible for a boat to be seen even if it was quite near, while the roar of the storm would prevent any signals from being heard.

SERIOUS DANGER AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—The steamer Tokio with a cargo of ore is aground in the center of the entrance to the harbor, and no vessel can get in or out without danger of striking her. Several vessels are expected, among them the schooners J. G. Masten, L. C. Butts, J. H. Rutter, Massasoit, all with ore, and the White Star, with pig iron. The schooners Red White and Blue, D. W. Rust, and J. F. Card all put in here early this morning for shelter. The schooners Senator, Belle Hanscom, and Typo, all with coal for Detroit, are anchored inside the breakwater waiting for weather.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 29.—A storm which struck this locality twenty-four hours ago is still raging with full force. Fourteen inches of snow have fallen. All incoming mails are delayed.

BRIDGES AND DAMS TORN AWAY.

Disastrous Results of the Storm in the Naugatuck Valley.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 28.—The storm last night swelled Little Brook under East and South Main streets here and filled twenty store cellars, causing damage to goods to the amount of $4,000. The Naugatuck Valley, from Thomaston to Birmingham, is turned into a sea by the rise in the Naugatuck River. The Naugatuck railroad is covered in many places. A bad washout at Seymour badly delayed passenger trains this morning. The bridge over the creek at Union City was washed away. The Dunham dam at Naugatuck gave way at 4 o'clock this morning. There is also a bad washout on the Meriden road in this city.

Victims of the Unfortunate Germania.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—All the shore from the West End Hotel, Long Branch to Sandy Hook, was strewn with the wreckage of the bark Germania, which went down last night with ten of her crew. Six of the bodies of the drowned men came ashore during the day. They have not been identified. Thieves thronged the beach all night and most of today, picking up everything they could find. The patrol on Sandy Hook and Spermeceti Cove have been continually on the lookout for the bodies of the Captain and the crew, and this afternoon they found one of them, which had been carried north by the wind into Spermeceti Cove. The Coroner has been notified to view the bodies. One of them is supposed to be that of Capt. Windhorst.

SNOW AND BITTER WIND.

Rapid Fall of Temperature in Various Sections—Severe Storms.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The first snow-storm of the season in this part of Indiana prevailed today, the fall being light though general. It is growing quite cold tonight. From one to two feet of snow is reported at points north of here.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The first blizzard of the season struck this city today. It has been snowing all day, with a cold northwest wind, and is still snowing, with six inches on a level, and the thermometer way below freezing.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—A regular blizzard prevailed in this section last night. There was a light snowfall accompanied by a cutting northwest wind which made outdoor existence extremely disagreeable. The thermometer fell rapidly, and this morning stood ten above zero.

RAN AMUCK IN MOTT STREET.

A Crazy Negro Seriously Wounds Three Italians—His Strange Hallucination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The "Tenth Ward Rangers" marched through Houston street with considerable success this afternoon, but the spectators were not prepared for the exhibition that followed in the wake of the Rangers. So odd-looking was the extra show that some concluded it belonged to the masqueraders. It was a huge negro, looking like a Zulu, with bushy, curly hair and whiskers, holding a hatchet in one hand and a revolver in the other. On the negro's left elbow was fastened a tin pan to answer as a shield to ward off the blows of his enemies. The onlookers laughed at the spectacle and the children hooted and followed the fellow, who kept the middle of the street.

In crossing Mott street the burly negro made a charge on a crowd of Italians who were standing upon the northeast corner, and while they were still smiling he hit right and left with his hatchet. One blow struck the head of Philip Lombardi of No. 252 Elizabeth street and felled him to the street; another hit Bianci Salvatore of No. 260 Mott street, while a third man received the back of the hatchet on the shoulders. The crowd now stopped laughing and scattered in all directions. Children screamed and ran into houses, while older people hurriedly got out of the way. The maddened negro rushed at any two persons that he saw.

At the Bowery several young women were waiting near the Elevated station when the colored man made his appearance. Fortunately they were warned just in time to escape the wild man by running up the stair way. A woman who was carrying a baby was not so fortunate. She was jostled by the flying crowd and fell to the street. The colored giant stood over her with uplifted hatchet, ready to crush the life out of the terrified woman or the child, when a stone struck him in the head. It had been propelled by a man in the crowd, and served to distract the madman's attention for a moment. A policeman saw his opportunity, and he closed with the stranger and wrenched the hatchet from his grasp. Other policemen came to the rescue, and the negro, after fighting fiercely, was finally subdued and locked up.

It was learned that the prisoner was insane and labored under the hallucination that some Italians in Mott street had killed his wife, and his raid was to avenge her supposed death. The three Italians are seriously injured.

CONVICTED OF HIS UNCLE'S MURDER.

Thomas R. Knaggs of Hillsboro, Ill., Condemned to Life Imprisonment.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Thomas R. Knaggs, on trial for the murder of his uncle, Sam Waldrup of Litchfield, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the prisoner's punishment at imprisonment for life. The murder was committed April 1, 1888, and Knaggs was not suspected for a year. He was arrested in St. Louis on a letter written by himself. Mrs. Waldrup and her daughter would not testify that Knaggs was the man who did the shooting, though they were eye witnesses. Several neighbors positively identified Knaggs as the man who was seen leaving the house. The motive for the crime has not yet developed.

WRECK ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

A Train Runs Into a Washout at Caredo, O.—Three Men Killed.

IRONTON, O., Nov. 28.—A disastrous wreck occurred at Caredo this morning on the Chesapeake & Ohio. The train was thrown from the track by a washout when running at a high rate of speed. The engineer and two brakemen were killed.

Horned Rattlesnakes.

At the Academy of Sciences at San Francisco two horned rattlesnakes from the Mojave Desert were exhibited recently. The venomous creatures are yellow, like the sand they live in, and have over each eye a scaly horn. They never move straight forward, but with a sinuous side motion, so that it is impossible to tell in which direction they intend to strike. In Palestine and in the Sahara Desert there is a horned viper which in many characteristics resembles the horned rattlesnake of the Mojave. The use for the horns is not known. They are not to shield the eyes from the glare of the sun, because other snakes in the desert have no horns. The two snakes were a gift from Mr. Quinn of Mojave.

Still Another Express Robbery.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 28.—It was made public here today that last Monday some one having a key to the door and the combination of the safe in the office of the Pacific Express company at the Union Depot, entered the office, opened the safe, took therefrom $6,800, and departed without molestation. Only three persons were supposed to know the combination of the safe, and they are all trusted employés of the company.

The Hurley Bank Robbery Case.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Col. Byrne, chief detective of the United States Express company, was with District Attorney Rossman all day. The two left for Hurley tonight, and it is understood that an important arrest will be made in connection with the bank robbery case.

BURLINGTON ROUTE

To St. Paul and Minneapolis.

No other railroad will give you quicker trains or better service to St. Paul and Minneapolis than the Burlington. Vestibule trains, dining cars, through sleepers, and direct connection for all points in the Northwest. Tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street.

TURKEY AND DIPLOMACY.

AMERICANS DINE IN THE HALL OF THE KAISERHOF, BERLIN.

Minister Phelps Presides at a Banquet Which Is Attended by Count Herbert Bismarck—Toasts Drank to the Health of the President and the Emperor—Minister Lincoln and Minister Reid Each Give a Dinner—General News from the Old World.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Four hundred and fifty persons attended the American Thanksgiving dinner at the Kaiserhof today. The hall was decorated with bunting, and busts of Washington and Emperor William were displayed. Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, presided. On his right sat Count Herbert Bismarck and Mrs. Phelps, while on his left were Prince Badziwill and Miss Phelps. Among the others present were Prof. Mommsen, Prof. Curtius, United States Consul Edwards, and Messrs. Palmer, Halsey, Starkoff, Spalding, and Kreisman and their wives. Mr. Phelps alluded feelingly to the late Minister Pendleton. In toasting President Harrison Mr. Phelps spoke of the similarity of the virtues and traditions of America and Germany. He said that there were 500 American youths and 300 American maidens studying in Berlin without male protection, and that not a breath of crime or scandal had reached the legation about them. There was not a seat to spare at either American church. "America's material wonders," said Mr. Phelps, "defy rhetoric. But that is not what Americans are proud of. They are rather proud of being the only nation yet born where the poor have a home. Sixty millions of free men still prize education, honor labor, love their country, and worship God."

In toasting Emperor William Mr. Phelps said:

"The Germans are as happy as we, having the same traditions and virtues, and their great ruler who illustrates them is simple, industrious, and able, loving man and fearing God."

Count Herbert Bismarck, who responded, said:

"I thank Mr. Phelps, with all my heart, for the warm sympathy he has expressed, and I gratefully acknowledge the kind welcome accorded to me. This sentiment makes me feel that I also am not quite a stranger to the great nation to which you are so justly proud to belong. In receiving Mr. Phelps recently the Emperor spoke of the affinities of the two nations. These affinities originated not only in ties of blood, but also in many congenialities of character. I never was more impressed with the reality of their existence than today, when I find myself welcomed in a kindred spirit to such an assembly of citizens of your great Union. With a heartfelt desire to respond in the same spirit to the extent that my linguistic shortcomings will permit I drink to the ever-growing prosperity of the United States, and coupled naturally therewith to the distinguished statesman who so worthily represents your noble country."

Mr. Phelps was requested by the assemblage to send a congratulatory cable dispatch to President Harrison.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—All good Americans here celebrated Thanksgiving-Day according to home fashion, or as nearly as it could be approached in a foreign land. Turkey was the principal feature of many dinners. Mince pie there was too, but it was not the genuine article. Dinners were given by Minister Lincoln, Consul General New, and by quite an army of unofficial Americans, all of whom toasted the old flag patriotically and enthusiastically.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Minister Reid and Consul General Rathbone gave dinners today. Among the guests at Reid's dinner were Solomon Hirsch, Minister to Turkey, William Waldorf Astor, and Capt. Lulinoki.

FRENCH POLITICAL BUDGET.

Critical Stage of the Chamber Regarding Election Ratifications.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Chamber has now reached a critical stage in the ratification of the elections. Its future conduct will give a measure of its moderation and impartiality. So far a majority does not appear to have decided on any direct line of policy. It is divided between two conflicting inclinations. On one hand the Opportunists, or at least the more moderate among them, thoroughly understand that a systematic system of invalidation would be taken as a signal of the revival of a policy of intolerance and party strife, while the Radicals on the other hand have made invalidation their watchword, believing, with reason, that such a policy will effectually prevent any coalition between the Right and Moderate Republicans. Monday last two members of the Right were validated despite the strenuous opposition of the Extreme Left, whereupon the organ of that party broke out into a loud and fierce declamation against the Opportunists. The latter became rather afraid of their own moderation, and to buy their pardon at the ensuing sitting annulled the election of Arnault, a Royalist, against whom there were no real causes for discontent. This, by the way, is a favorite way of acting with the Opportunists. For every step they make towards a moderate policy they take two towards radicalism.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

William Astor Chandler Relates His Adventures in East Africa.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—William Astor Chandler has just arrived from a hunting expedition in Central East Africa. He is in splendid health and spirits, and says he made a journey not achieved by any other white man. He had an escort of 123 Zanzibaris. He started from Mombassa and went to Ingiri, where Capt. Dawney was killed, Massimani, Kibonoto, and Chagga, and through the Masai country. He only once had trouble with the Masai, when they attempted to steal a rifle from one of his men. He says the men who accompanied Stevens revolted at Ingiri. They were afraid to advance. The return route taken by Stanley he considers the wisest possible selection. Chandler left Zanzibar Nov. 3.

Thought He Was Jack the Ripper.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A man supposed to be "Jack the Ripper" was set upon by a crowd of women in the poorer quarter of Madrid this morning while he was in the custody of the officers who were removing him from the jail to the court-room, where he was to be arraigned on a charge of having recently committed murder under circumstances resembling those of the Whitechapel murders in London. The crowd increased in numbers until it reached upwards of 500, mostly women, and it was only through the utmost exertions of the Governor of Madrid and a strong force of gendarmes who were summoned that the prisoner's life was saved. As it was, he was so severely beaten that the services of a physician were necessary to restore him to a condition rendering the legal proceedings in his case possible.

Terrific Explosion of Powder.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

MARSEILLES, Nov. 28.—A terrible explosion this evening caused widespread terror throughout the city. The three masted ship Ville de Marseilles, with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of powder shipped for Mozambique, caught fire. An explosion followed, and all the windows for miles around were shattered. Fragments of the ill-fated ship were picked up 500 metres away from the scene of the disaster. No lives were lost.

Looking for Dom Pedro.

LISBON, Nov. 28.—It is doubtful whether Dom Pedro will land here. The provisional government intructed the Brazilian Minister here that if the deposed Emperor desired to proceed to another port another steamer should be chartered to convey him, as the Alagoas returns to Rio Janeiro immediately. A private cable from Rio Janeiro says that Dom Pedro was ill when he left Brazil, and that he was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Mattamaria.

Minister Lincoln's Son Dying.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—United States Minister Lincoln has gone to Versailles, where his son is dying.

Many Miners Entombed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A tremendous landslide occurred at Senftenberg, Brandenburg, today, completely choking up two shafts and entombing a number of miners, whose rescue alive is doubtful.

Bristol Dockmen Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Bristol dockmen have struck owing to the merchants having given notice that they would lock out the timber runners if they refused to work with foreign crews.

There are 7,500 dockmen and lightermen out. The trade of the port is paralyzed.

Fourteen Persons Killed.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—An explosion took place in a colliery at Bochum today by which fourteen persons were killed and four injured.

Costly Blaze in London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—White's drapery establishment at Aldershot was burned today. The loss is £100,000.

MAY BE FOUND GUILTY AND PARDONED.

Ex-Mayor Means of Cincinnati May Move with His Family to England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—A Cincinnati special to a local paper says: The case of ex-Mayor William Means, who was President of the now defunct Metropolitan Bank, comes up for hearing in the United States Court next week. Information comes from Yellow Springs, the country home of Mr. Means, to the effect that he has been given to understand that if found guilty he will immediately receive a pardon from the President. Mr. Means will then move with his family to England.

It is whispered that Mr. Means is brought to trial simply to reach Mr. Decamp, Vice-President and Cashier of the defunct bank, as the charges against him are the same. Means will be found guilty, sentenced, and pardoned all within three months if at all.

What to Do for Squeaking Shoes.

The squeaking of shoes, as the listener believes he once before explained, is due to the rubbing of the upper upon the under sole. This is prevented by putting soapstone powder between the two thicknesses of leather, which acts as a sort of lubricator. A shoe which has squeaked can be cured by the dealer or a cobbler simply ripping the soles apart, putting in soapstone and sewing or pegging the leather together again. Some people like to have their shoes squeak; it serves much the purpose of an announcement of their presence and takes the place of the runner who, in India, precedes the great man's carriage, shouting: "Make way for the sahib!" The listener is not one of those persons. He prefers mute shoes. But he can stand anything except a pair of shoes one of which squeaks and the other does not. To go down a room, in the face of a considerable company, with a pair of shoes making unlike and alternating noises, thus: "Squeak, clump! Squeak, clump!" is one of the greatest trials in the world.—*Boston Transcript.*

Establishing Their Genealogy.

It was at the depot in Macon, Ga. A colored man from the country stood looking at the locomotive when the colored fireman called out:

"Hey, yo' nigger, what yo' lookin' at?"

"Who's nigger?" demanded the other.

"Yo' is."

"So is yo'."

"Look out, dar, nigger. I doan' take no sass off'n shucks!"

"Yo' is shucks yo'self."

"Humph! Do yo' know what my fadder sold fur befo' de wah?"

"No."

"Fo'teen hundred dollars in gold, sah, an' dey reckoned dat was $200 under price. Who was yo' fadder, sah?"

"He was de gem'lan who bought yo' fadder fur a waitan, sah, an' he allus 'lowed he paid a thousand dollahs mo' dan he was worth."—*New York Sun.*

The Catholics.

According to the Propaganda in Rome, there are 218,000,000 Catholics in the world.

The Home Insurance Company of New York is accustomed to large conflagrations. Always pays up in full.

Young and old, what you need for your cold is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

ALL FOR THE BOYS.

Some startling prices here in warm head-gear—new imported goods:

Boys' Scotch Wool Turbans, 50 cents; worth $1.00.

Boys' Chinchilla Caps, 75 cents; regular price $1.25.

Boys' Astrachan Caps, 75 cents; elsewhere $1.25.

Children's Scotch Wool Tam o' Shanters, $1.00; others' prices $1.75.

Seal Plush Caps, $1.50 and $2.00.

You can't miss fitting the boys nor pleasing yourself in our immense stock of Boys' Ulsters and Cape Coats.

2-piece Suits at $5 that will largely discount the usual $6 and $8 ones.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

CHASE & SANBORN'S
THE ARISTOCRATIC COFFEE OF AMERICA
SEAL BRAND
JAVA & MOCHA
COFFEE
ALWAYS PACKED (UNGROUND) IN 2 LB TIN CANS.
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FREE A Perfect Art Album containing 24 Beautiful Photographs representing Tea and Coffee culture, will be sent on receipt of your address.
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THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY.
Weber Music Hall, Chicago. All branches of Music, Elocution, Languages. Normal dept. Unrivaled advantages. Send for catalogue. Fall term begins Sep. 9. J. J. Hattstaedt, Director.

DON'T FORGET OUR "R., P. & CO." SWALLOW TAIL SUITS, $25.00 to $38.50, NOW AS THE FESTIVE HOLIDAY SEASON BEGINS.

"FOUR YEARS OF HARD SERVICE and not" "a single break in the body linings, a good coat still," "and served me better than clothes I have had made" "to order," said a railroad man to us last Monday, as he looked approvingly at his old overcoat of the "ROGERS, PEET & CO." make which lay before him while he selected a NEW ULSTER of the same brand.

It wouldn't be safe for us, neither would it be prudent for the highest-priced Custom Tailor in this country to guarantee all goods to wear "through thick and thin," like that railroad man's overcoat. INDESTRUCTIBILITY and INFALLIBILITY you do not require in your clothing. What you do seek is what we aim to give—the MAXIMUM SATISFACTION at the MINIMUM PRICES consistent with honest workmanship, good linings and trimmings, together with reliable fabrics truthfully represented as to their colors and qualities.

$18.00, $20.00, $23.00, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00 and upwards buys the ROGERS, PEET & CO. OVERCOATS, such as can be safely guaranteed to give all reasonable satisfaction.

Lower grades at Lower Prices we keep in abundance, but we don't say they're the cheapest "in the long run." Higher grades than quoted above we keep, too, whatever you pay over $25.00 to $28.00 goes for luxury of finish, novel effects, etc. It doesn't add to the service, only to the elegance.

There's a "Loud Call" for the R., P. & Co. "LORD CHUMLEY" Full Cape Overcoats, plain black Thibets get the preference. We have a large assortment. Are you interested?

F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison-sts.,
N. W. Corner.

—OFFICE OF—
DUCAT, LYON & CO.,
Insurance Headquarters,
201 La Salle-st.

To Property-Owners of Cook County:

If you are at all perplexed about your Insurance by reason of the big fires in Boston and Lynn we may possibly be of some service to you.

Of our seven companies some were and some were not doing business in Massachusetts.

Please call or telephone.

DUCAT, LYON & CO.,
201 La Salle-st.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S
HEALTH PAMPHLET.
A Marvelous Triumph Over Disease Without Medicine.

It takes directly hold of the worst cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaints, headaches, heart disease, incipient consumption, diabetes, and Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, fevers, and inflammation of the lungs, and of other internal organs, not by attacking these so-called diseases directly, but by radically neutralizing and removing their causes, thus allowing nature herself to do her work unimpeded. Dr. Wilford Hall's Hygienic Treatment is being used and indorsed by the leading physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and thinking people throughout the country. For further information regarding this treatment call upon or send a two-cent stamp to

A. T. BATES,
Room 46, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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WINTER RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
Driest Climate in the United States.
Except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mts.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPENS FOR SEASON of 1889-'90, THURSDAY, Nov. 14
COTTAGES—Furnished or unfurnished—TO RENT
For descriptive pamphlet and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor and Manager

BERMUDA,
THE LAND OF THE LILY AND THE ROSE.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY,
A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh.
JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

BLAMING IT ON BUFFALO.

DULUTH ELEVATOR MEN EXPLAIN REPORTED WHEAT SHORTAGES.

Scales at the Former City Alleged to Be So Inaccurate as to Render Weighing Merely Guesswork—The Sugar Trust Attempts to "Squeeze" the Wily Claus Spreckels with Disappointing Results—Englishmen Negotiating for American Mineral Springs.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Lake Superior Elevator company today issued the following circular in regard to the reported wheat shortages at Buffalo, giving the result of the recent tests there under the observation of representatives from this city and State, addressed to commercial bodies and associations interested:

In view of the fact that many heavy shortages have occurred at Buffalo in cargoes loaded at our elevators, and that the blame for these has been laid upon us, we deem it proper to make the following statement: At our suggestion the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Minnesota selected L. D. Berry, a well-known and competent scale expert, and we selected J. W. Miller, also a scale expert and experienced tallyman, well known in marine circles, and these two gentlemen went to Buffalo to investigate the cause of these shortages after having made a thorough examination here and found nothing wrong. Arriving at Buffalo Oct. 29 they proceeded to examine the scales. They found the scales in the Niagara A and Wheeler elevators correct, the Niagara B and Dakota badly out, and the Bennett and Erie so badly out that weighing on them was merely guesswork. Further tests were not made on account of the elevator dust injuring the health of Junius S. Smith, the Merchants' Exchange Weighmaster.

Since these tests were made, and the scales corrected and adjusted, our shortages have ceased, and cargoes are running satisfactorily. Some of the shortages caused by these defective scales have been settled by the Buffalo elevators. Without desiring to enter into any long or wordy controversy we respectfully submit that the above results clearly show that the wrong has been in Buffalo, and we recommend to you individually, and as an association, a thorough investigation of the system of weighing practiced at that port, and an insistence upon such changes as will prevent the repetition of such shortages as you have suffered for some time.

SPRECKELS FOOLS THE SUGAR TRUST.

An Attempt to "Squeeze" the Big Philadelphia Refiner Ends in Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—A rumor was current here yesterday that the Sugar Trust had purchased all the domestic molasses sugar in the country, amounting to about 8,000 tons, and that Claus Spreckels was in a bad away. At the office of Harrison, Frasier & Co. and E. C. Knight & Co., the proprietors of the Philadelphia refineries outside of the trust, it was stated that the trust had been buying sugar recently, and that an attempt had been made to corner Claus Spreckels. A member of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co. said that he did not know whether this attempt would prove successful.

This rumor attracted considerable attention, and was excitedly discussed in sugar circles. Several of the leading wholesale grocers stated that the trust was in a strong position, and that it had recently been hoarding its resources, probably with a view to resorting to a master stroke to hurt Spreckels. It was thought that this stroke was the purchase of all the domestic molasses sugar.

Mr. Spreckels was found at his office at Water and Chestnut streets this afternoon. He had spent the entire morning at the refinery at the foot of Reed street. He said: "Yes, I believe it is quite true that all the domestic molasses sugar has been purchased by the trust. I heard so yesterday. The trust thought they had me cornered—that I was purchasing no other grades of sugar—but they are mistaken. I have purchased domestic molasses sugar and will commence operations with that grade, and I had contracted for as much as I needed before the trust began the purchase. Not only did I have as much domestic molasses sugar as I required, but I was able to accommodate the Sugar Trust and let them have 2,000 tons that had been secured by me. My name does not figure in the transaction, and this will doubtless be news to the trust, and you may be sure that they have had to pay a good deal more for it than the figure at which I had secured it. The price paid by the trust for this sugar was far above the market value, and I shall be satisfied if they continue purchasing in the same proportion.

"I have made my engagements for sugar purchases a long way ahead, and when I have any surplus I shall always be glad to accommodate the trust; but they need not imagine that I shall do it for nothing, or that I am asleep. The difference between what I had paid for my portion of this molasses sugar and what the trust paid for it was $20,000."

The Spreckels refinery will be started Friday. Mr. Spreckels announced today that there was no need for further delay.

TO BUY UP MINERAL SPRINGS.

An English Syndicate with $25,000,000 Takes a New Tack.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 27.—The proprietor of the Poland Spring House, Mr. E. P. Ricker, upon being asked yesterday about the report that an English syndicate had made an offer for his place, admitted that it was true and added: "Greenough Walker is now on his way here from Liverpool as a representative of a syndicate which proposes to obtain control of the leading springs and health resorts of the United States. An agent of the combination, it is said, has already obtained options on many of the leading resorts, including those at Saratoga, Hot Springs, Waukesha, and the Blue Lick Springs of Kentucky. The syndicate has a capital of $25,000,000, and proposes to control the mineral water trade of the United States if it can."

A New Linseed Oil Mill.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—For several days the local papers here have published articles announcing that the Consolidated Tank Line company, a branch of the Standard Oil company, was making arrangements to erect a large linseed oil mill in this city. On investigation the report has been amply verified. The new mill is the first of the kind to be erected by the Standard Oil company, and members of the company state it will be the largest in the world.

CANADA WOULD LIKE TO BE FREE.

Seeking to Throw Off the British Yoke and Form a Commonwealth.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 25.—*La Patrie*, the leading French Canadian Liberal paper, comes out strongly tonight in favor of annexation to the States, or to the formation of the United States of Canada. It says:

"The chief glory of the fathers of the American Republic was that they raised the intellectual and moral standard of the masses and impregnated the soul with the idea of its dignity in having conquered the forces of nature, which has rendered the nineteenth century more brilliant and more noble than all the preceding ones. Our Government has with difficulty arrived at its present age, and now we see Sir Charles Tupper, its official representative in England, attempting to destroy it by raising on its ruins that structure of folly known as imperial federation—a sort of Eiffel tower of matches.

"We cannot afford to sneer at the wonderful progress of the United States. He who wants to be free, say the English, must himself first strike the blow. How long, Canadians, will we be content to play in the political arena the rôle of inferior beings? The Kings of France and England in bygone days made war throughout the world with varying fortune. Because the latter proved the stronger in America, does it follow that we must forever submit to the scepter? Have we nothing to say for ourselves? Have we not the right to appeal from the fate of arms? Why are we not men?

"The United States offers the fullest freedom, political and religious. Nothing in its Constitution excludes Catholics from the White House, while the British sovereign is bound to swear before he ascends the throne that he will be the enemy ex-officio of the Papacy. There were Catholics in the American Congress long before the doors of the English Parliament were opened to them. In the English colonies the Catholics have been persecuted with the greatest barbarity."

La Patrie concludes that the best thing Canadians can do is to seek for annexation, or, better still, to complete the series of American Commonwealths by forming the United States of Canada.

A Cashier Charged with Forgery.

SELDEN, Kas., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The cashier of the Citizens' State Bank was arrested for forging mortgages and thus securing money from Eastern loaners. It is feared that the extent of his forgeries may swamp the bank.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
An efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

MORE SILVER IS THEIR CRY.

Conclusion of the St. Louis Convention—A Demand for Unlimited Coinage.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—Delegates to the silver convention filed into the convention hall slowly this morning, it being known that the Committee on Resolutions was still engaged in its work of revision.

Chairman Warner, in calling the convention to order, stated that the order of business would be, first, the report of the committee on resolutions, but that any other business could be taken up while awaiting the pleasure of the committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fitch of Nevada, providing for the appointment of a National Silver Committee which should be empowered to call another national silver convention and provide for the election of delegates thereto. Also, that the said National Silver Committee be empowered to provide for the organization of State and national silver leagues for the promotion of the objects of this convention. Adopted.

The following were appointed such committee:

Alabama—Alonzo Irwin, Selma.
Arkansas—John C. Fletcher, Little Rock.
Arizona—W. J. X. Cheyney, Tombstone.
California—James McSudden, Vallejo, F. M. Pixley.
Colorado—J. S. E. Egan.
District of Columbia—Lee Crandall, Washington.
Georgia—— Harmond.
Illinois—W. E. Phelps, Elmwood, A. E. Stevenson.
Indiana—Thomas H. Nelson, Terre Haute.
Kansas—W. M. Fortescue, Leavenworth, J. W. Rush.
Kentucky—Yoder Poignard, Taylorsville, J. McKenzie.
Missouri—Col. John Doniphan, St. Joseph, L. M. Rumsey.
Michigan—Hon. Ben Colvin, St. Charles.
Montana—Charles F. Musigbred, Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Allen Root, Omaha.
Nevada—Hon. Thomas Fitch, Reno, Francis C. Newland.
New Mexico—Samuel Baldwin, Santa Fé.
New York—Edwards Pierrepont.
North Carolina—Alfred E. Scales.
Ohio—James Kilburn, Columbus.
Pennsylvania—John A. Grier, Philadelphia.
Texas—Charles Longuenare, El Paso.
Tennessee—Andrew J. Keller, Memphis.
Virginia—John L. Cochran, Charlottesville.
Utah—William F. James, Salt Lake.
Wyoming—M. N. Grant, Laramie.
Iowa—Hon. L. H. Weller, Nashua.

The following resolution, adopted by the Montana House of Representatives, was then read to the convention:

Resolved, That we, the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, recognize the importance of the convention and its deliberations to the people of our State, its power and the force of its utterances as representing the rapidly growing interests and increasing resources of the West to combat and counteract the gold sustaining and silver destroying combinations of Wall street and the extreme East; that we extend to them our hearty support in their efforts to sustain and remonetize silver, and to this end we call upon the delegates representing the interests of our State, as well as others having at heart the prosperity of the silver producing districts of our Union, to do all in their power to persuade the convention to views favoring the unlimited coinage of silver, and to lend their hearty support to all measures proposed that may be conducive to that end.

Congressman Bland, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

The National Silver Convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 27, and 28, 1889, adopted this preamble and resolution as their deliberate opinions: That the demonetization of silver has worked a practical violation of every contract then existing in the United States, entailed uncounted losses, reduced prices more than 30 per cent, and its effect is practically to make debts perpetual, as it takes from the debtor the ability to pay; that it causes contraction on the currency which reduces the value until there is no profit left to the farmer, planter, or man of small capital who depends upon the sale of products for returns for his labor; that we believe the certificate of the Government, backed dollar for dollar by gold and silver coin on the product in the Treasury of the United States, is a safe and sound currency and has been approved by the people.

That considering the contraction caused by the surrender of national bank notes during the last three years and the vast sums that must be collected by the cancellation of Government bonds during the next three years, the necessity of restoring silver is as manifest as is the justice of such a policy;

That the gold and silver of the West pouring in a steady stream upon the East for forty years vitalized every form of business there and steadied and upheld the credit of the Nation through the great war and made resumption possible, and that what we now demand is as much more to the interest of the East than of the West as the productions of the East exceed in value the productions of the West;

That we believe in equal right rights of gold and silver and free coinage for both, and that no nation ever had or ever will have too much gold and silver coins. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fifty-first Congress be requested by this convention to provide at its first session for opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness, to be legal tender for all debts, public or private, equal with gold, and that until such a provision is made the Secretary of the Treasury be required to coin the maximum, $2,000,000 worth of silver per month, as now authorized by law.

Mr. Bland announced that the gentleman from Iowa—Mr. Weller—desired that his report be printed as a part of the proceedings of the convention, and that he would offer no further opposition to the adoption of the majority report. He did this in the interest of harmony.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then adopted by a vote of 135 to 7.

A resolution offered by Gen. Odin Ginter of Missouri, favoring an international silver congress during the World's Fair, was tabled.

Mr. Fitch of Nevada, by special request, delivered a long address, having in it a good deal of fun and humorous hits as well as argument.

The Chairman appointed the following committee to prepare a memorial address to Congress:

J. A. Grier of Pennsylvania, F. J. Field of Missouri, C. C. Goodwin of Utah, J. W. Porter of Virginia, and J. F. Scott of Ohio.

The convention adjourned without day.

Tonight the delegates were given a Thanksgiving banquet at the Merchants' Exchange.

TRYING REID, THE SPIRIT POSTMASTER.

Much Damaging Testimony Introduced—Some of the Victims.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The trial of Dr. W. E. Reid, the "spirit postmaster," accused of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was continued yesterday. Special Agent John E. Leech testified as to Reid's advertising through the mails. The circular stated that Dr. Reid was able to hold communication with spirits, and gave direction as to the method of making inquiries of departed friends. The questions were to be written on a paper which was to be placed in a sealed envelope, and the doctor agreed to answer the letter without opening it. For an ordinary sealed letter the fee was $1. If the letter was sewed together or sealed with sealingwax the fee was $5. The doctor told the witness that he had answered letters for a large number of people, among them Charles Fisher, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. J. E. Davidson, St. Paul; Henry Imhof, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Barneton, Gage County, Nebraska; J. H. Wade, President Citizens' Loan and Savings Bank, Cleveland, O.; Pickering Dodge, Washington, D. C.; John Rutledge, Montague, Mich.; J. G. Jackson, Minneapolis; R. C. Walpole, Kansas City; Dr. Palmer Coville, Belding, Mich.; E. R. Cummins, Muskegon, Mich.

James Vincent, aged 68, founder and for years editor of the *American Non-Conformist* of Tabor, Ia., sent a letter inclosing 35 cents. He got no reply and wrote once or twice again. He finally got back a letter sewed through with thread, which on being opened was found to contain the questions he had written. The letter he had sent was not sewed.

D. C. Hoadmacher, a stenographer, swore Reid told him that he was engaged in a disreputable business, but that there was money in it; that he had never been engaged in a genuine séance and had never seen one.

The permanent way, motive power, and equipment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are maintained at the highest standard of efficiency. To the demands of travel it responds with the best possible accommodations at lowest rates. It traverses a vast and fertile area it has largely contributed to make populous and rich. Among its latest triumphs are the magnificent, royally equipped vestibule palace trains, which run daily between Chicago and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. New and elegant day coaches, Pullman sleepers, free reclining chair cars, and (east of Missouri river) dining cars—free from dust, warmed by steam from the locomotive, and having all modern improvements that conduce to safety and comfort. Superb dining hotels west of Kansas City. Choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Helena, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

New method teeth. No plate. No pain. No fancy prices. Best, $8. Drs. McChesney.

Mr. Selby Carter, Nashville, Tenn.: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleared my system of scrofula."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

SUGGESTIONS OF VARIOUS KINDS FROM "TRIBUNE" READERS.

Numerous Questions and Answers—Is He a Legal Voter?—A Correspondent Who Wants European Immigration Shut Out or Free Trade—Why Mr. Hurd Is Not a Candidate for Drainage Commissioner—More About William Waldorf Astor.

J. L. N., City: Call at the office of the Auditorium company.

L. W. C. JR., Morris, Ill.: Blind Tom is alive, and is traveling.

"ONE OF THE SUFFERERS": THE TRIBUNE does not answer anonymous articles.

M. KLEE, City: In speaking of the United States it is proper to say: The United States is a great country.

C. N. W., Martinton: No. 402 South State street is one short block north of Polk, the number at Polk being 430.

S. F., City: Ex-President Cleveland is in his 53d year, Mrs. Cleveland in her 25th. They were married June 3, 1886.

CONSTANT READER, Boone, Ia.: The fifty cent piece of 1861 is worth no more than its face value, to say nothing of $200.

READER, Chicago: "The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," written by her son, has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

R. N. P., Wausau, Wis.: "Early to bed and early to rise" is to be found in Poor Richard's Almanac, written by one B. Franklin about 1740.

W. B. M., City: In polite society it is not considered proper for a young lady to accompany a gentleman to any public place without a chaperon.

T. H. ADAMS, City: If you have written twice and received no reply, THE TRIBUNE is unable to advise you further as to the best way to proceed.

READER, city: You will find the article about the "Manchester Martyr" celebration in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, Nov. 24, on first page, first column, and second page, first column.

J. D. CHANDLER, Philadelphia, Pa.: The drainage channel will not touch the Town of Worth, its proposed course being to the west of it, through Lake, Lyons, Downer's Grove, Lemont, etc. The ship canal from the Calumet westward, which has been sometimes talked of, would run through Worth.

J. B. H., Mount Carroll: With "Albion, a Poem," we are not acquainted. "Valentine and Orson" is an old romance of uncertain authorship. It probably belongs to the fifteenth century. "Ay" is pronounced "I." "Aye" is pronounced "I" when it means "yes"; "A" when it means "ever," as "for ever and aye."

H. L. M., Galesburg: Mr. Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward" at Chicopee Falls, near Springfield, Mass., was a writer on the New York *Evening Post*, later a writer of short stories and of several novels, of which the best known before "Looking Backward" was "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," a clever book indeed. He was born in 1850 in the village where he still lives.

INQUIRER, Chicago: The story of William Tell and the apple is an old myth, revised and adapted about 1500 A. D., to fit the story of the noble struggle of Switzerland in 1307-1312, whereby freedom from the Austrian yoke was gained. Chicago is pronounced in London "Shy-kaggo"; in Boston, "Tchecahgo"; in Bridgeport, "Shecargy"; on the Board of Trade, "Sh'cawgo"; in the Literary Club, simply "Chicago."

"A FREETHINKER": Not a trace of authentic history relative to Christ's death exists in the world outside the Gospels and Epistles, whereof the earliest existing copies date from the fourth century A. D. Any so-called "Sentence of the court in the case before Pilate" is either unseemly jest or barefaced forgery. The one of which you speak was doubtless written by some one as an effort of ingenuity, with little thought that its poor trick would deceive any sensible person.

MRS. R., Chicago: The English Channel in its narrowest part (Dover-Calais) is about twenty miles wide. John (not James) Howard Payne (not Paine), author of "Home, Sweet Home," was "exiled," that is, was appointed Consul at Tunis, where he died in 1852. As to the intelligence of Germans please ask any intelligent German. The name of the author of the lecture you mention is Marshall P. Wilder. The meaning of the name "Norman Neruda" in "Looking Backward" is Bosh.

Thirty-seven Feet.

SEDEY, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me in Daily TRIBUNE how many cubic feet of range hard coal to the ton, and oblige E. L. CRULL.

(1) Robert Louis Stevenson. (2) Monday.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state (1) the author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"? (2) Upon what day of the week did Nov. 14, 1864, occur?

SCHOOLGIRL.

The Australian Smoke Preventor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In regard to the Australian smoke consumer, written up in Sunday's TRIBUNE, being a new and "purely Australian" invention, I would say that Mr. Bowes has been using the same [?] system for several years and the Commercial Bank Building has used it for over a year.

FRED S. COMSTOCK.

No to Both Questions.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer the following questions in the correspondents' column of THE TRIBUNE? Are the jurors in the Cronin trial allowed to return home at the conclusion of each day's session of the trial? Are they allowed to have access to the daily papers?

CHARLES R. NASH.

The Duty on Bicycles.

MASON CITY, Ia, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly answer through THE TRIBUNE the following: A purchases a bicycle in England for £10 and the duty is 35 per cent. B purchases the same machine, paying £20 therefor, duty the same. The question is, Does B have to pay more duty than A on the same article, but paying more for it?

F. A. D.

[The duty is imposed on the selling price of the article at the foreign port. If the selling price is £20 and A was fortunate enough to get his machine at half price, he will have to pay the same duty as B, unless he can convince the Custom-House officers there has been a general reduction in the price of bicycles.]

Is He a Legal Voter?

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was there any act of Congress during the Rebellion making all alien soldiers citizens? Being one of the number, I voted for President in 1864 and for every candidate since; have never taken out any naturalization papers. Am I a legal voter, or not? Answer in your next issue and oblige

P. R. COLLIER.

[All that an alien has to do who served in the Union army during the war and was honorably discharged is to go before a Judge and petition to be admitted to citizenship. He must show his discharge papers and prove he has been a year in this country. The correspondent does not seem to have yet complied with the law.]

Who Is Willie Waldorf Astor?

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is this William Waldorf Astor who is so well acquainted with the housemaids of Chicago and the doorsteps of our homes? Is he a tramp who earned his bread by calling these housemaids from duty to the front door that he might have proof that an automatic manservant with a lackey's suit and a lacking brain responded to the ring of a snobbish super of the four hundred? Which is the more humiliating, to have palaces mortgaged for cash (which is not true) or have our free born American independence pledged to the brokers who deal in English cranks and Americans gone daft over strings "English, you know"?

We presume blue plebeian blood runs in the veins of this inspector of front-door maids, and familiarity with them by origin and early life makes him a judge of the quality of such at sight. Whether his father was a tapster or his mother one of these front-door maids matters not to us. They undoubtedly worthily filled the place allotted to them, and their only regret should be that they bore so unworthy a son who so soon forgets he is in America, not England. In a land where a name does not depend on having a manservant instead of a maid, and where one's front doorstep is one's own vine and fig tree, to enjoy in his own democratic way. Out with these brevet aristocrats, this effete American royalty.

M. E. COLE.

Wants European Immigration Shut Out or Free Trade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a working man and read your paper every day. I have observed several articles written about "free trade," "protection," etc. May I ask you who is protected by a protective tariff. If the aim of the Republican party is to protect us poor wage-workers why not begin aright and enact laws which shall restrict in a measure immigration. Our hardest fight is to compete with this great army of incoming wage workers. If there can be no restriction placed upon foreign labor then remove all restriction on foreign products. JAS. T. MCNEENY, a wage-worker.

[There is a law now on the statute book, passed by the Republicans, which forbids and punishes the importation of foreign contract laborers. But the trades unions have never asked Congress nor given their consent to an act of exclusion—prohibiting the immigration of European laborers to this country. When the Knights of Labor cried out for the law excluding Chinese laborers they did not ask to have it apply to their European relatives. The blow for the exemption falls on wage-workers themselves. The competition of those European immigrants may be annoying to these workmen, who would like to force up wages much higher still in this country, but if Mr. McNeeny had his wish and all restriction was removed from European goods and wares coming into this country he and his fellow-workers would quickly find themselves out of a job, unless they accepted pretty much the same rates of wages paid to workmen in England and Europe. They would, of course, get goods at European prices in compensation for their European pay for labor. Would that make them better off?]

The Reason Why.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How is it that your readers do not see mentioned among the candidates for Drainage Trustees the name of Harvey B. Hurd? If, as it seems, the matter has drifted to a political basis, can the Republicans afford to go before the people without his name, when he is recognized on all sides as the man above all others who has fostered and shaped the matter to its present issue, devoting years of study and investigation thereto? The Democrats will undoubtedly put forward such men as Carter H. Harrison, A. T. Ewing, Judge Prendergast, and others, who know considerable about the subject and have been prominent in advancing the same. The Republicans should have H. B. Hurd's name on their ticket.

E. P. HILLIARD.

[We suppose the reason why no one proposes Mr. Hurd's name is that he happens not to be a resident of the Drainage District. He lives in Evanston, which is outside of the district, and does not vote in it. Evanston will not be taxed or contribute a dollar towards constructing the big channel. The property-owners who will have to raise the money do not want to be represented on the board by non-residents. It is to be presumed that is the reason.]

Suggestions on Street Nomenclature.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Perhaps there has been enough said on street nomenclature to enable the intelligent committee who have reported on that subject to so improve their valuable report that it would then in the main be satisfactory to the citizens and great business interests of the city. The committee have done well and should be continued with the report referred back to them, recommending some improvements, because with their past work and the knowledge obtained since their report perhaps no persons could be substituted who would do nearly so well.

I would like to make two or three suggestions. To undertake to please all would be simply impossible, and the highest point that is obtainable is to adopt a system that will do away with the most and the greatest difficulties of the present system, and to adopt such simple, liberal, and comprehensive plan that will prove the best and least expensive and damaging to the present and great future interests of Chicago.

Let all the streets running north and south and east and west retain their present names, except in cases where there is a conflict of names, and except short streets, etc., they to be called courts and places and half streets, as report recommends. Leave the river, etc., the present base or dividing line as it is, adding the prefix "N." to all north and "W." to all west streets. Add the word avenue to all streets running north and south, as State avenue, Dearborn avenue. Avenue not to be attached to any east and west streets. If any north and south name be changed to Crerar let it be Fifth avenue—Wells street.

To save $500,000 in present needless expenses and $1,000,000 damages to business and local character and reputation, let the present numbers remain as they are for two years from date or longer within the following (or greater) limits: From the lake west to Ashland avenue and from Twelfth street north two miles. I think two years is long enough to let business get ready, and the space named includes nine-tenths of the business, and thus substantially adopt the report of the committee Jan. 1, 1892, the year of the World's Fair at Chicago.

CONSTANT READER.

Another Tariff Object Lesson.

ROGERS PARK, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Here is another tariff object lesson:

Our total importations of all kinds of dutiable merchandise in 1883 amounted to	$493,916,384
And in 1888	468,143,774
Decrease in five years	$ 25,773,610

The total importation of wool and woolens in 1883 (the year in which the duty was reduced on wools and woolens) amounted to:

Raw wool	$ 8,491,988
Woolen goods	42,552,456
Total	$51,044,444
And in 1888:	
Raw wools imported	$14,062,100
Woolen goods imported	47,158,048
Total	$61,220,148
Increase in five years	$10,175,704

—an average yearly increase of $2,000,000 in our imports of wools and woolens, in the face of a large decrease in our gross importations.

Now compare these figures with the following—viz.:

	Number of sheep in the United States.
1880	40,765,900
1881	43,569,899
1882	45,016,224
Tariff reduced.	
1883	49,237,291
1884	50,626,626
1885	50,360,243
1886	48,322,331
1887	44,759,314

The duties on wool and woolens were reduced in 1883 from 10 to 20 per cent, and later, under the ruling of Secretary Manning, piece-dyed worsteds were admitted on still more favorable terms.

I select the years 1883 and 1888 for comparison because the reduction of the tariff was made in 1883, and up to that year the increase in the number of sheep had been steady and rapid. The change in the tariff had the effect to instantly check this increase, and the decline has since been just as rapid. Going still further into the subject, our total annual wool clip in 1873 amounted to 170,000,000 pounds and in 1883 to 300,000,000 pounds, and since the latter date has again fallen to about 265,000,000 pounds.

These figures show now all our industries would be affected by reduction or abolition of the tariff. We can produce as cheaply as other nations when we pay our labor the same wages, and under no other conditions.

J. A. HECKMAN.

The Mormon Evil.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the concluding paragraph of your article this morning on the Mormon evil you ask, "What, then, is the remedy that will extirpate the evil, which has lasted and strengthened and spread for half a century?"

Having some knowledge of Mormon matters I answer that one of the remedies is stopping the source of supply at Castle Garden, New York.

Most of the Mormon recruits are drawn from the lower class of English, Welsh, and Scandinavian people.

They have been able to get a few proselytes from the ignorant white population of Georgia and North Carolina, but the great bulk of Mormon emigrants come through Castle Garden, New York, and if that emigration can be stopped the Mormon leaders will be at a loss for recruits. The duty of Congress is therefore to close this avenue of supply, as it is believed can be done.

The money to get these Mormon emigrants to our shores and thence to Utah is provided by the Mormon Church, which, it is generally understood, keeps a large deposit in London. The Mormon property confiscated under the Edmunds law by the Government represented, I believe, less than $500,000. It has been estimated that for the last twenty years the tithes collected by the Mormon Church from their people in Utah, Nevada, and Idaho have not been less than $1,000,000 annually. This money is used for bringing fresh supplies of Mormons to Utah, and no doubt a large portion goes to enrich the few Mormon leaders.

Now, if the "sinews of war" can be attacked or made useless for the purpose for which it is employed another remedy will be found effective in extirpating the "evil."

Still another remedy suggested is the disfranchisement of every Mormon who has practiced polygamy and been convicted under the Edmunds law, or who is not willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and absolve himself from his allegiance to the Mormon Church. When an alien takes out his naturalization papers he is required by the Constitution to absolve his allegiance to all foreign Powers, especially that one he hailed from and belonged to.

Every Mormon gives his allegiance to the Mormon Church first, last, and all the time, and this Mormon Church has been and is today a great political power, having for one of its characteristic features disloyalty to our Government. The South in rebellion was no more disloyal to our flag than is the Mormon Church today, and the duty of Congress is now to strike down this hydraheaded monster, which will bring trouble and possibly bloodshed in the future if longer dallied with as it has been. It may be said here that a great many of the more intelligent young Mormons do not go into polygamy. They do not wish to brand their children with the illegitimacy which has been their heritage through Mormonism.

There would probably be few more attractive cities in our land than Salt Lake City or more desirable States for living in than Utah were they freed from the curse of Mormonism.

Situated in a romantic basin hemmed in by the Wasatch Mountains, with the great Salt Lake on the west and hot mineral springs, the most healing and beneficial, within its boundaries, with its salubrious climate and importance as a railway center, Salt Lake City will, under new and improved conditions, governed by American citizens, be one of the future large cities of the West, while Utah, with its rich soil and bountiful, never-failing crops and fruits and mines of gold and silver yet undeveloped, is also assured of equal prosperity; but this will never be under Mormon rule.

The herculean power of the press must be brought to bear in this reform, and if that gallant fighter for American rights and methods in Utah, Maj. Goodwin of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, is aided by the press of the country, and Congress can be made to see its duty in this matter, Mormonism will soon be a thing of the past.

OBSERVER.

The Compulsory School Law.

ADDISON, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The discussion in the last SUNDAY TRIBUNE of the compulsory school law now in force in Illinois has suggested a few questions which I take the liberty of submitting to you. 1. Why is it so difficult to determine whether the State School Superintendent shares any responsibility for the proceedings instituted against parochial schools by certain school boards in the State? The School Board of Centerville Station, St. Clair County, claims to act under the advice and decision of the State Superintendent in refusing to approve the Catholic school at that place because the aim of the school is to draw and keep away children from public schools. Now Supt. Howland of Chicago says: "No such ruling has been made by the State Superintendent of Illinois *as far as I know*." What Assistant Superintendent Benedict says to your Springfield correspondent amounts to essentially the same. Cannot Prof. Edwards nail down the lie, if lie there be? The Superintendent's office seems anxious to have the "rumor" charged to some bad people outside of the office. Altogether, every one connected in some way with the execution of the compulsory law seems to shirk responsibility for certain practices under the cover of the law. Why cannot the State Superintendent take issue with that Centerville board—with that board, not, as his subordinates are doing, with his judges, the people?

2. Under the provisions of the law would not local school boards be justified in refusing, at their pleasure, to allow children to attend parochial or any other private school? A person neglecting to send a child under his control to the public school of his district must, to escape punishment, show "*to the satisfaction of the board*" that the child has attended "a private day school *approved* by" the board. What if the board be not satisfied by any proof offered? The power of acting to their own satisfaction is unqualified, so is also the power to "approve" (or not approve) a school unqualified. What if the board refuse to approve? Their power is absolute during their term of office. The proviso, "But *no school* shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein," etc. is no definition of a school that *must* be approved, but of one that *may* be approved; it fixes a minimum beneath which a board may not approve, not a maximum intended to curb the pretensions of a conceited or unfriendly board. This seems to be the interpretation given the law not only by the Centerville Board, but by at least three others in different parts of our State.

The school of Thornton, Cook County, threatened to refuse approval to the parochial school of the Rev. Keller's Lutheran Church unless the English branches were taught from the same text-books as are introduced in the public schools there, and unless the school would submit to monthly or other examinations by the board. The School Board of Campbell Hill, Jackson County, on the Cairo & St. Louis railroad, have refused to approve a parochial school at that place, although all the required branches were taught in the English language, and the pupils were well prepared to compete in proficiency with pupils of their age in the public schools. The Dudenbostel brothers were fined for neglecting to transfer their children from their parochial to the public school. An appeal was taken, but in order to escape more chicanery during the time of legal suspense the parochial school has been temporarily closed. The School Board of Woodworth, Iroquois County, Ill., had several Lutherans arrested who had refused to take their children from their parochial school. Nov. 12 the cases were tried, and after a change of venue had been secured the accused were discharged. These School Boards may have been rather fussy, in the opinion of some, or may have lighted the fuse too early for the convenience of others, but does the letter of the law contain any restraint on the self-sufficiency of a School Board? But the spirit of the law! Is it not best to say nothing of that, the partial catalogue of Lutheran saints in THE TRIBUNE notwithstanding? T. BROHM.

[School Boards are not such autocrats as the correspondent makes them out to be. They are necessarily given some measure of discretion, but as regards this as well as all other school laws, they must follow the rules laid down by the State Superintendent of Education. The revision of the school laws, passed at the last session, says that among the duties of the State Superintendent are "To make such rules and regulations as may be expedient and necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of this act and of all the laws which now are or hereafter may be in force for establishing and maintaining free schools in this State.

"To be the legal adviser of all school officers, and when requested by any such school officers to give his opinion in writing upon any question arising under the school laws of the State."

The Superintendent has given his opinion that where a person of school age attends a parochial school where the ordinary branches of a common school education are taught in English, though it be but for half a day, such pupil is not to be forced to attend the free school. That opinion governs, whatever a School Board here or there, ignorant of or not understanding it, may do. It is to be expected that an occasional School Board out of the many thousands in the State should make a blunder, but their errors will be corrected in time.—ED.]

Chicago and Her Libraries.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your article of Sunday morning on the progress in music, art, and literature which Chicago has made since her foundation I notice you speak in highly eulogistic terms of her Public Library. Although, perhaps, my opinion is not entitled to much consideration, I must say that I consider Chicago decidedly below the average when considered from the standpoint of her Public Library. For a city of her youth boldly to contest in intellectual supremacy with her elder sisters in the East something more than mere Western "gall" is essential, and it is of no use to blind ourselves to our own defects. Chicago is not a literary city. She is a great city, a pushing city, a wealthy city, but as yet she has not outgrown that feverish desire for wealth which is so characteristic of young American cities. She has not yet settled down in the sweet and pleasant pathways of the poetical and the beautiful, nor opened her hard metallic heart to the genial influences of true art and literature. In music we have advanced farther than in literature; let us hope this is but the dawning of an era of intellectuality which shall render us even greater benefits than our pork-packing and butterine-manufacturing industries. Up to now, however, we have surely nothing to boast of in our literary attainments, for are not all our best books published in the East? Do not all our best magazines come from the East? Are not all our greatest thinkers, our finest writers in the East, still the East? To the East, then, we must bow and acknowledge with humility wherein we want, for in the East our wealth, our enterprise, our "gall" availeth nothing, standing face to face as we do with the supremacy of the brain and the pen, before which even the "almighty dollar" must cower and shrink. Why, then, we ask, is this the case: why is all thought and literature centered in the East? and the answer to this, I think, is: Because of the libraries. Where books are, there will be the student and the writer also, for books make the student and writer, and not alone the student and writer books. To what do London, Paris, New York, and Boston owe their wonderful supremacy in the world of letters? Almost entirely to their vast libraries, their free libraries. Until Chicago has a library that is worthy of the name and that is worthy of the city she will remain what she is, "a lively business town," and nothing else. There is hardly a branch of study or research, be it science, religion, or literature, in which the Chicago Public Library is not lamentably deficient. Hardly a good work on any subject that is bought within from one to five years of the date of its publication. Often the best known standard works of the best authors are entirely wanting, and sometimes when there they are so bethumbed and tattered that it is painful and even difficult to read them. That this is the case let me call to witness any conscientious student who has ever essayed to study any one subject with the help of the books at the Chicago Public Library, and ask him if he has not been baffled at every turn by the meagerness of the collection on its shelves. I do not mean by this to reflect upon the Committee of Management, which no doubt is not wholly responsible for the way in which it is carried on; I am merely stating the facts that the people of Chicago may think them over, and if they see fit take steps accordingly. Whether the necessary funds are available or not I know not, but the indications are that the funds are used with a sparing hand and with a perfectly obvious result. Buying books (at second hand?) when they are several years old, though quite possibly reducing their cost, does not by any means enhance their value as a means of imparting knowledge or information.

And while on this subject let me allude to that most foolish of rules—namely: the one which says that no works of fiction are to be given out in the reference room of the library. While doubtless devised for a good purpose it has nevertheless, like a good many other similar rules, widely overshot the mark. What library but Chicago has such an arbitrary rule? None that I know of. Even Denver is in advance of us there. It is too ridiculous sometimes to see the way this rule is carried out. Even admitting (which I do not) that those who merely want the works of fiction to amuse themselves should not be allowed to have them, one would nevertheless suppose that if for purposes of reference he desired a work of fiction, he could get it without much trouble. But not so. Time and again have I been denied even a look at a book which was on the big black list because it happened to be "fiction," and the only satisfaction I could get was "Come in the day time, when the Librarian is in," and this as it happens is inconvenient to me. So far is this red tapeism carried that on one occasion, when I merely wanted to refer to the name of a certain character in one of Dickens' works, they refused to let me even look at it across the counter, and I had to go that evening to a second-hand book store on Madison street, where I found them vastly more obliging than at the Chicago "Public" Library.

As another instance of the wonderful and intelligent carrying out of this rule I may mention a case when I wanted to look at a copy of Lessing's Fables. I happened to be brushing up my German at that time, and had translated from an English version that I had one of these fables into that language, and was desirous of comparing my classic German with the probably more classic original. All this I explained with tears in my eyes to the stolid individual in the blue coat and red nose behind the counter, but was met at every point by the reply: "We don't issue fiction here." "But this is not a novel!" I cried. "I don't care," he retorted, "it's fables, and that's worse." The best of it was that I had had on the same list Lessing's fables in verse, and these he let me have, but the prose he considered too demoralizing!

To come back, however, to the question as to whether this rule should exist at all, let me for one lift up my voice against it. None of the large libraries that I am acquainted with have such a rule. In the Guildhall public library of London—one of the best in the city after the British Museum, if not the best—anybody, even the meanest little shoeblack, may go in, and selecting his book himself from the card catalogue, write its number on a slip and give it to an attendant, who will get it for him and bring it—fiction or no fiction, be it an essay on political economy or Jules Verne's "Hundred Leagues Under the Sea"—to the table where he is sitting; and more, should he wish to study up any particular subject he has merely to write out a list of the books he wants, and, be it five or fifteen, they are all looked out and brought to him.

What is this Library Committee that would venture to say that "fiction" is wrong. Have we not all read fiction once? Do we not all read it now? And is there any one who would dare to say that we have not gained, that we do not gain, in reading it? Are the wonderfully seductive tales of Verne, the bright fascinations of Lever, the soul-stirring stories of Lytton, the beauties of Dickens, the sarcasms of Thackeray to be tabooed and forbidden to the rising generation, and are they to be fed compulsorily on angels' food and Spencer's "First Principles"? I for my part hardly think such a course compatible with common sense, nor would I consider it unnatural if the rising generation carefully kept away from such an institution.

We can lead where we cannot push, and by pleasant paths to awaken a taste for reading in a young mind is the greatest benefit we can do it. Is it not preferable to spend an evening over even Jules Verne or Marryat than one's evening and one's earnings in the grogshop? And if it is said that for all those who wish to read fiction there is the circulation department, I would say that it is not so. The fact that there are every day numerous inquiries in the reference room for works of fiction is evidence of itself that the circulation department is *not* sufficient for the wants of all. It were folly to suppose that even one-half of the poorer residents of Chicago are able to get a card at all, and even those who have cards do not always have sole use of them. Their brother or sister may be reading a book of which they may not wish to deprive them, and they may wish to pass a few quiet hours at the library with a book of their own choice.

If it be further said that there would not be enough room to accommodate all those who would come to read fiction, in the name of goodness let us enlarge our "Public" Library, let us be generous to those who thirst for knowledge in whatever form or shape, or in however much diluted doses. Let us—if it cannot be done otherwise—give up this "World's Fair" scheme and spend some of our millions in the endowment of a library of which Chicago may justly be proud; for the World's Fair will bring us money, but books will bring us brain, which is worth more than much money.

Mr. Crerar is a true benefactor, and knew where the great need of Chicago lay.

EDMUND A. WHEATLEY,
No. 89 Eighteenth street.

RELIEF FOR JEFF DAVIS.

A Stock Company Formed to Purchase His Arkansas Land.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—Col. D. Porter, Assistant Secretary of the State of Mississippi, came to this city today in the interest of the "Davis Land Company." He met a number of prominent ex-Confederates this afternoon and explained to them that the purpose of the promoters of the company is to purchase 5,700 acres of land in Arkansas belonging to Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy. It has been ascertained that Mr. Davis is about $40,000 in debt, and while he owns property aside from the tract of land in Arkansas that yields him a handsome income, it takes nearly all of this income to pay the interest on the debt.

For the purpose of relieving Mr. Davis of this financial embarrassment a mass-meeting of citizens of Mississippi was held at Jackson last summer and a stock company formed. Since then the organization has been put in working shape, and ten-dollar shares to the amount of $100,000 have been issued.

Col. Porter has been canvassing in New Orleans, Montgomery, Ala., Birmingham, and Nashville. He will visit Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Atlanta, and several other cities before returning to Mississippi.

Col. Porter admits that the stockholders of the company will not derive any financial benefit from the enterprise, but he expects to find enough friends and admirers of Mr. Davis who are willing to relieve him from want during the last days of his life. A number of shares were sold.

RICE AND COTTON DAMAGED.

Heavy Rains in China Greatly Increase the Price of Both Staples.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Consul-General Leonard at Shanghai has reported to the Department of State the results of recent heavy rains in the Yangtse Valley, China. The rains prevailed continuously for more than a month in September and October, and the 18th of October, the date of his dispatch, 15,000,000 acres of rice had been ruined. Within a week the retail price of rice in Shanghai had increased from $3.50 to $4.50 a pecul of 133 pounds. However, he says, a total failure of the rice crop in the Yangtse Valley would not cause distress or starvation, as other food products can be utilized. The cotton crop, Mr. Leonard says, is also greatly damaged by the rains, resulting in an increase of 30 per cent in the price of raw cotton.

A similar report comes from Consul Thomas F. Pettus, United States Consul at Ningpo, of the result of floods in that locality. He says the second crops of rice and cotton have been destroyed; the price of cotton has increased from 9 taels per pecul of 133 pounds to 14 taels, and of rice from $2.80 to $4 per pecul.

POWDERLY ON FEDERATION.

He Believes Alliance with the Farmers Will Surprise the Politicians.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, who has just arrived in this city from the Knights' convention at Atlanta, Ga., in an interview today with a reporter of the *Record* expressed his views on the proposed amalgamation of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Powderly stated that, in his opinion, some form of consolidation between the two great bodies would be accomplished at an early date. "We are for the amalgamation body and soul," said he. "Dec. 3 two of the Executive Board will meet a committee from the Farmers' Alliance at St. Louis, where they will thoroughly discuss the feasibility of the problem. By an amalgamation, or federation, the Knights and the Farmers' Alliance will have about 3,000,000 votes, an army so vast that politicians will not dare spurn it. For over one year we have been receiving letters from prominent men in the Farmers' Alliance asking us to consider the practicability of an amalgamation. The officers of the Knights of Labor will readily throw up their offices and be subsidiary workers in the amalgamation. No sensible man can disparage the magnitude and importance of such a step. It might mean that the two organizations when combined will wield such a political power as to control the Presidential chair. There are in round numbers 500,000 men in the ranks of the Knights of Labor, while the Farmers' Alliance, which is merely in its infancy, has over 2,000,000 members. I think that if an amalgamation is brought about the American federation with its 500,000 followers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with its many thousands, and other great labor bodies will want to be merged. It will probably be the birth of a new political party, which will have sufficient strength to control tariff and other legislation."

[On what grounds can they unite? The farmers want cheap goods and high prices for their products. The so-called "Knights" want high wages and short hours, but these produce high priced goods. Can they unite on the platform of free trade—repeal of the tariff for the sake of getting cheap merchandise—the Knights working for the English scale of wages and the farmers accepting low free trade prices for their crops? If they can't unite on this basis then no union for common ends is possible.]

INCORPORATION OF A NEW ILLINOIS ROAD.

The St. Louis & Illinois Central a Feeder to the Big Four System.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today filed articles of incorporation of the St. Louis & Illinois Central railway company. It is proposed to construct a line of road from Eureka, in the County of Woodford, in a southerly direction to Alhambra, in the County of Madison, its necessary side-tracks, etc. The principal business office is to be maintained at Springfield. The capital stock is $2,800,000, of which $1,300,000 is to be preferred stock, entitled to receive annual dividends not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, and $1,500,000 as common stock, entitled to dividends of 5 per cent per annum. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are Frank C. Hollins and John E. Risley of New York, Tracey E. Roberts of Brooklyn, H. W. Dana of Lincoln, Ill., H. R. Phinney of Alton, Ill., J. M. Stark of Pawnee, Ill., and Robert McWilliams of Litchfield, Ill.

This is a connecting link to be operated in connection with the Cleveland, St. Louis & Kansas City, now being constructed to use the new bridge across the Mississippi River at Alton, utilizing the recently acquired St. Louis & Chicago railway, and connecting with the Big Four system for the purpose of making a new trunk line to the East.

Attractive Service.

The improved train services established and in effect over Chicago & Northwestern railway embraces:

Through palace sleeping-cars from Chicago to San Francisco and Portland daily 10:30 p. m.

Through coaches and Colonist sleepers from Chicago to Portland daily 10:30 p. m.

Solid vestibuled train, Wagner and Pullman sleepers, free chair cars, and first-class coaches through from Chicago to Denver daily 5:30 p. m.

Solid vestibuled train from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis daily 5:30 p. m.

Offices Chicago & Northwestern railway: 206 and 208 Clark st.; Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie sts.; Western Avenue Station, corner Oakley av. and Kinzie st.; Union Pacific railway office, 191 Clark st.

REORGANIZATION

—OF THE—

AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST

Under the plan adopted at a meeting of certificate holders held this day, and which has received the indorsement of holders of over four-fifths of the entire issue, it is proposed that the Trust, and the property and assets thereof, be emerged or incorporated into the

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, or that such Trust Certificates be exchanged or transferred for shares of said company or otherwise, as the Reorganization Committee may deem judicious, upon the following general basis:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY to issue Common Stock to the amount of $21,092,000, and 6 per cent non-cumulative Preferred Stock, redeemable at 105 per cent and secured by the shares of all companies received on such merger, or acquisition, or by property or trust certificates as may be determined by the committee, and limited to $15,000,000 in amount, of which $4,454,000 (or any balance in excess of the amount required on the exchange), to be held, used, and disposed of by the Directors for the purposes of the company. All stock entitled to like voting power.

The Trust Certificates to be exchanged for such new shares in the following proportion—viz.:

For each share of Trust Certificates, 50 per cent thereof in such new Common Stock, $21,092,000 and 25 per cent thereof in such new Preferred Stock 10,546,000

Holders of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates are invited to deposit the same with the

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

ON OR BEFORE NOV. 20, 1889,

And receive engraved certificates of deposit therefor, under the agreement of reorganization.

THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY are now BEING ISSUED and have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE in same manner as the certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
Reorganization Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

At a meeting of the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, this day held, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the time for the deposit of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST CERTIFICATES, under the Reorganization Agreement, be and is hereby extended to and including DECEMBER 2, 1889; and that deposits heretofore and hereafter made may be withdrawn prior to that date, at the option of depositors.

"And the Committee declare its purpose to abandon the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION (under the powers reserved to it by the agreement) if by said date an amount be not so deposited sufficient, in their judgment, to execute the purposes of the Agreement."

JAMES H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated New York, Nov. 19, 1889.

At a meeting of the Reorganization Committee, this day held, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, More than a majority of the certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust are now on deposit with the Central Trust Company under the agreement of reorganization;

RESOLVED, That after Dec. 2, 1889, certificates now so deposited or in transit will only be received subject to the payment of such penalty as may be fixed by the committee.

JAMES H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1889.

S. A. Kean & Co., Bankers,
100 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
115 Broadway, New York.

Transact a *regular Banking business* and deal in *Choice Investment Securities*. We have a select list of *Municipal Bonds*, which we offer to *conservative investors*.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS.
High Grade Bonds a Specialty.
Local Securities bought and sold.
Write for Lists.
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 70 State-st., Boston.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Money to Loan
On Improved City Property at lowest rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Live Stock Commission Co. will be held at the office of the company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 9, 1889, for the purpose of electing the directors of said company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such business as may be legally brought before said meeting.

J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Live Stock Commission Company will be held at the office of said company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 9, 1889, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $100,000 to $250,000. By order of the Board of Directors at a meeting held at Midland Hotel, Kansas City, on October 29, 1889.

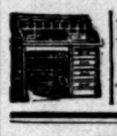
J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of the Pacific Hotel Company, Nov. 21, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago will be held at the office of the President in the Rock Island Depot Building, on Van Buren-st., in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m. A Board of Directors will be elected and other business transacted.

THOS. F. WITHROW, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.



Fine Office Furniture and FOLDING BEDS.
A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,300 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly. California No. 1, 7s 3d per cental. Corn firm; demand poor; new mixed Western, 4s 1½d per cental.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long and short clear, 55 lbs, 34s 6d per cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Consols closed at 97 3-16 for money and 97 5-16 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35½; Erie, 28¾; Mexican ordinary, 44¾; St. Paul common, 73; Reading, 21.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £100,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £371,000 during the last week.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 43.38 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 65c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 75,000f gold and 250,000f silver.

The Cattle Markets.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; general market unchanged; prime 1,300@1,60-lb beeves, $3.90@4.60; good 1,000@1,300-lb, $3.00@3.80; Western, $2.50@3.35; Texans, $2.00@2.85; fair to good cows, $1.80@2.10; good to choice cows, $2.10@2.60; feeders, $2.80@3.00; stockers, $2.20@2.60; bulls, $1.50@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; all sold; steady to strong; sales at $3.50@3.57½; light, $3.50@3.55; heavy, $3.50@3.55; mixed.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 478; shipments, 128; market strong; butchers' stuff selling at a little advance. Quotations: Canners, 75c@$1.20; cows, $1.00@2.10; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.90; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300; market opened 2½@5c higher and closed strong at opening prices. Quotations: Light, $3.47½@3.52½; heavy, $3.45@3.52½; mixed, $3.45@3.50.

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WANTED—... application... sional men, etc... Address W. F...
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Book...
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An experience... knowledge of ... reference. Add... Tribune office.
WANTED—L... 177 La Salle-...
WANTED—A... tent young ... operator; salary ... worker; salary fo... PAPER UNION, ...
WANTED—G... housework in ... Benson-av. and ...
WANTED—GI... in small fami...
WANTED—GI... nursegirl; go... and 16 East Madis...
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3242 GRAVE... tlemen a... rooms and board... terms reasonable. ... 32d-st. or I. C. Ry...
282 E. INDIA... room with ...
628 AND 630 ... suite or sep... terms very moder...
PERSONS DESI[RING]... commodations ... lake winds and no... sunny rooms with... and reasonable pr... Washington-boule...
CHICAGO HOT[EL]... is centrally lo... respectable. You... floor for 50 cents.
GRESHAM HO[TEL]... Second alcove ...
MACKINAC H[OTEL]... gant rooms, 2...
NOW FOR A S... day season. C... lantic Hotel.
WINDSOR EU[ROPEAN]... est and most... city; has a first-... from 75c to $1.50 pe... derneath. SAMU...
HORSES...
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HIGHEST CASH... Rare Books, C... LIBRARIES. CYC... IZER & KIMBAL...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MASONIC 32D DEGREE AND KNIGHTS Templar charm, with diamond setting. Liberal reward for its return to W. A. STILES, 15 North Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 19 years old in some good house. Good references. X G 15, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED salesman in blank book, stationery, and fancy goods, desires a position with a first-class house Jan. 1. Good references and a good acquaintance with Western trade. Address L 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman or any place of trust; references good. Address M., 89 Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. N 28, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for her male French cook; private family only; moderate wages. Verbal references. Call at 430 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER IN FIRST-class lunch room or restaurant. Highest references. N 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GIRL to do general housework in private family. Call or address 4517 Halsted-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WELL TRAINED AND thoroughly reliable servants of all nationalities, with the best of (verbal) city references will be promptly supplied for city and suburbs at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPErience in drug business. Madison and Clinton-sts.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR NORWEGIAN, Swedish, German, and English family Bibles; also albums, silverware, clocks, rugs, lace curtains, and wringers, on installments and for cash. Goods sent on consignment to those who furnish security. No experience or investment necessary. Send for terms and secure territory now for the holiday trade. Will send new catalogue on receipt of ten cents in stamps. JOHN GATELY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, IF YOU want a good side line (samples free, weight 8 ounces) send your address and references to KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—2 TRAVELING SALESMEN; ALSO 15 per ct. side article. G. W. OGILVIE, 15 River-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING-MEN TO SELL hosiery. Address Globe Hosiery Mills, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—THREE DRY GOODS SALESMEN and six saleswomen. LLOYD'S, 142-144 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE COOK IN PRIvate hospital near Milwaukee; good pay and permanent position. Address M 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO COMMENCE ABOUT MARCH 1—An experienced cutter for a first-class tailoring trade in a suburban city of about 22,000 population; a good salary to man with style and ability to sustain and increase a nobby trade; journeymen and inexperienced cutters need not apply. Address N 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC YOUNG man for steady, responsible position in a large mercantile establishment; must be a man of good habits and principles, willing to do anything honest and to give his undivided attention to business. Address L 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO COMMENCE WORK EARLY IN December a competent man (married preferred) to take charge of Workingmen's Club-house; must have tact, executive ability, and some experience. Address with full particulars, also references, and stating salary expected L 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE men to canvass in the Western and Middle States for the Bankers' Life (Insurance) Association of St. Paul; liberal terms to men of experience and character who can give bank references. Address RUSSELL R. DORR, President, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—ESCAPE THE BLIZZARDS! HAVE applications for mechanics, teachers, professional men, etc., contemplating a winter in Florida. Address W. F. STEWART, Box 52, Daytona, Fla.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, to act as advertising agent for a trade journal. Reference required. N 23, Tribune.

WANTED—LABORERS EXCAVATING 49TH-ST and W. Madison. JOHNSON & CLEARY.

WANTED—A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK-MAN TO handle Illinois. Address JAMES B. CULLEN & CO., 306 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—

An experienced lady bookkeeper who has a general knowledge of mercantile business and first-class reference. Address, in own handwriting, H S 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY COPYIST; RAPID WRITER. 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AT ONCE—RAPID AND COMPEtent young lady stenographer and typewriter operator, with office experience. Good position to a worker; salary low to start. Call WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 417 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three. Northwest corner Benson-av. and Greenwood-blvd., Evanston.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. 1914 Indiana-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—GIRL FOR CHAMCER WORK; ALSO nursegirl; good pay. Apply at second floor, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD CONNECTIONS AND large acquaintance can have profitable employment for spare time that will not interfere with other duties by addressing N 35 Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

LADIES REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS DOMESTIC help please call at 112 W. Madison-st., corner Desplaines, employment bureau, removed from 275 W. Madison-st.; girls wanted; verbal references required. Telephone 4753.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—A WELL-FURNISHED single room with board; also table board.

3242 GRAVES PLACE—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen accommodated with choice furnished rooms and board; all conveniences and homelike; terms reasonable. Cottage Grove-av. cable cars to 32d-st. or I. C. Ry. to 31st-st.

North Side.

282 E. INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room with board; billiard-table.

West Side.

628 AND 630 ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED FLAT suite or separate rooms with or without board; terms very moderate.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter, away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city, can find large sunny rooms with open fires, with or without baths, and reasonable prices at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-boulevard and Elizabeth-st.

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CHICAGO HOTEL, 156 CLARK, NEAR MADISON, is centrally located, perfectly clean, and strictly respectable. You can get a good room on the first floor for 50 cents. Baths free.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Second alcove and other choice rooms with board.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily, $1, $2, $3 weekly.

NOW FOR A SURPRISE DURING THE HOLIday season. Call and see rooms and board at Atlantic Hotel.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$700—HALF INTEREST IN manufacturing business; staple as sugar; 80 per cent profits; ready sale; $1,500 stock on hand; triflers without cash don't bother; partner can handle all money. N 33, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in well paying business; must have $300 in cash. Address L B 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—BY A PHYSICIAN DOing office business only; rare chance for a young man; small capital required; only those who mean business and are thoroughly qualified need apply. Address Health Institute, 530 West Walnut-st., Louisville, Ky.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPAEDIAS, and Magazines. at CHASE & KIMBALL'S, 159 State-st., Palmer House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A BATCH OF BARGAINS.

STATE-ST., near 37th—Store and flat, $9,000. (344)

WESTERN-AV., near Flournoy-st.—One lot, 25x125; $1,700. Cheap.

80 ACRES, near Crawford-av. and 51st-st.—Only $1,250 per acre.

9-ROOM modern house, near 41st-st. and Vincennes-av.; $7,250.

8-ROOM modern house, corner Evans-av. and 42d-st.; $6,500.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property our specialty; will erect buildings to suit tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$20,000 99-YEAR leasehold. JASON R. PRINDLE, Room 6, No. 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALL FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE catalogues; it contains 42 pages of choice property, improved and unimproved, all over Chicago. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TWELVE PER CENT INVESTMENT.
Property Nos. 95 and 97 Blue Island-av., running through to 282 and 284 West Polk-st.; frame improvements; rented to only first-class tenants, and paying 12 per cent. Owner wishes money, and has placed the property in the market for thirty days. For full particulars and figures call upon GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Exclusive Agents, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—557 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. 486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av. 272 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av. 486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—943 SPAULDING-AV.—2-STORY, 9-room brick, stone foundation; furnace, laundry, wood mantels, etc., convenient to horse and steam cars; owner is about leaving Chicago and will sell at a sacrifice on favorable terms. Price, $4,250. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOOK AT THIS DESIRable property and make offer: Elegant new brick stone-front flat, 409 Marshfield-av. Large new brick store, 935 W. Van Buren-st. Fine modern brick residence, 693½ Monroe-st. All rented. B. F. GEORGE, 353½ Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
268 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
536 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet; $30,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES, VACANT and improved, for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—
A fine investment on West Madison, near Halsted, 4-story stone front, lot 40x100; price $60,000; now rents for 7 per cent net on this investment at low rents; one-half cash, balance 3 or 5 years, 6 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—8 STORES, BLUE Island-av., $50,000; want vacant to improve or acres. EARLE, 401 Fortieth-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NO. 365 HERMITAGE-AV.—NEW 9-room modern brick house; will sacrifice to a quick buyer. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st., Room 59.

FOR SALE—ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR HARRISON, 3-story brick store and flats; will sacrifice; must have money. N 25, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A GOOD CHANCE TO make an investment or get a home at your own price and terms: the two-story and basement stone front house No. 3734 Langley-av. for sale by the owner; very convenient to Cottage Grove cable cars and Illinois Central and Michigan Southern trains; worth $7,500; rented to first-class tenant at $50 a month; mortgaged for $3,500 at 6 per cent; will take unimproved property in exchange; no reasonable offer refused; will sell cheap for cash. Address M 171, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
MODERN HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE.
Centrally located, new, 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms, hardwood finish, best plumbing, furnace, fine gas-fixtures, sideboard built in, porcelain bath, cemented cellar, etc., etc. Buy this either for a home or as an "8 per cent net" investment. Price, $8,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50X171 facing lake front. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEAR LINCOLN PARK.
The new and modern 3-story rock-front residence at 601 Dearborn-av. Wide lot; good alley. Immediate possession. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Buy a lot on Ellis-av., east front, between 71st and 72d-sts., 25x125 feet to alley, street graded, sidewalk, sewer, and water; $50 down and $10 per month; abstract furnished with each lot; no better investment on South Side. Cable cars on Cottage Grove-av. near by, with Ill. Cent., L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. Rys. only a few blocks distant; three depots. Don't fail to buy one of these lots at once, as the price will be advanced the first of December. Fine improvements going up on all sides; 30 houses built this summer within three blocks of this property; price $500 per lot.

GORDON & HECKMAN,

80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT AN AUCTION PRICE—New modern 9-room house; bath-room, hardwood finish, laundry, furnace, handsome mantels, gas fixtures, etc.; location near Vincennes-av. and 41st-st., very choice neighborhood; street paved; house 25 feet wide; MUST BE SOLD; price $7,250, LESS THAN COST. (2,606.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL railroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale Station; water pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $750 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
NEW MODERN RESIDENCES,
4469, 4471, 4473
OAKENWALD-AV.
These houses are finished and will be sold at reasonable prices; $1,000 cash, balance on any time desired. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., 75 FEET, CORner Kimbark-av.; $80 per foot. F. GAYLORD, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., 100X180, CORNER 57th-st. F. GAYLORD, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE CHEAPEST PIECE on the South Side, 100 feet east front, south of Forty-seventh-st. on Langley-av. Must be sold at once. CROCKER & SWEET, Room 9, 125 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AN 80 ACRE TRACT,

Near intersection of CRAWFORD and ARCHER-AVS. and 51ST-ST. Convenient to station; also near car shops. If subdivided lots should go off like HOT CAKES. Price only $1,250 per acre. The special attention of HEAVY INVESTORS and SYNDICATES is called to this property. There is money in it. Full particulars on application to TURNER & BOND, Exclusive agents for this tract, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s.-e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—6 2-3 ACRES S. W. CORNER WENTworth-av. and 75th-st., cornering on Vincennes road; street cars pass the property; 3 blocks from depot; ripe for retailing; $20,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 25X125; will be sold below the market, as this is the first one offered in the subdivision; monthly or quarterly payments; only $1,350; Robey and 54th-st. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 63D-ST., DIRECTLY OPposite principal frontage Stickney tract, $550; exclusive authority; Rhode Island owner; will divide commissions. HENRY C. JACOBS, 87 Washington.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $750 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
20 acres on 63d-st., near Chicago Lawn.
5-acre block, corner 61st-st. and Kedzie-av.
Full particulars on application.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50th-sts.; 25 to 50 feet; cheap. GORDON & HECKMAN, 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HIGH AND DRY
LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE
Convenient to Illinois Central and other railroads and large factories.
$200 per lot and upwards.
One-tenth down.
Balance $5 per month.
Free tickets and plats furnished on application.
"VAN VLISSENGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
80 acres on the ridge, near two lines of railroad.
$750 PER ACRE.
Really cheap and desirable.
Not inflated. No boomed price.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTIES FOR SUBDIvision—5 to 80 acres in a piece; a sure profit for large or small capitalists. LOTS in some of the best subdivisions in Cook County; desirable for homes, good for investment. Call or write for particulars. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE—4 GOOD HOUSES OF from 7 to 10 rooms on large lots, well located, at a bargain; also 10 choice acres on the lake shore, through which the "Sheridan road" passes, at $1,050 per acre cash. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MAYWOOD LOTS, BEAUTIFUL MAYWOOD!

Only 10 miles from the Court-House, Chicago, one of the greatest cities on earth. Lots this week $175 to $200, $2.50 to $5 per month. 650 lots sold since last July 4th in this subdivision. Everybody delighted with their purchases.

Parties living outside Chicago can send their payments by postal order. $25 cash down.

Maps and photographs of Maywood mailed free to any address on demand.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison & La Salle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF FINE land in Greenwood County, Kansas. Address J. H. KREBS, Decatur, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FEE OF GROUND LEASED 99 years. P.-O. Box 391.

WANTED—A 50-FOOT LOT LOCATED BETWEEN 43d and 55th-sts., not over three blocks from State-st. or Cottage Grove-av. Address N 20, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FINE RESIDENCE, WITH 8 ACRES, IN THE choice part of Waukegan, Ill., to exchange for a good residence in Chicago worth $10,000 to $20,000; will pay difference. Box 153, La Grange, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—12,800 ACRES (GRAZING) PREsidio County, Texas; 7,500 (timber), Humphreys County, Tennessee; 1,000 (mineral), Breathitt County, Kentucky; 500 (pine), Montgomery County, Georgia; and two incumbered houses in Englewood, for farms, city property, or dividend stock. M 155, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—TEXAS GRAZING LANDS AND choice South Blue Island lots; on one railway, near 3 more, and within a mile of 5,000 people; residences. WM. H. CONDON, Chicago Hotel, 156 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE IN Chicago, worth from $8,000 to $12,000, in exchange for a good dairy farm near Elgin, with or without stock. L 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE SOUTHern Michigan farm of 200 acres, worth $10,000, for a residence of same value or less, well located, west, south, or north, but not over three miles from center, and in good neighborhood. Owner, N 31, Tribune.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, in fine condition, with brick basement and furnace; also frame barn, at a bargain; located on N. Halsted-st., just north of the U. S. Marine Hospital. For price apply to GORDON & HECKMAN, 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

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A SPECIAL FUND— —NO COMMISSION. 5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on Chicago real estate in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000. Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

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J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor. Money to loan on real estate security in any amount at lowest rates without delay. Parties desiring loans please call for rates. 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 6 per cent; sums of $5,000 to $200,000. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

$2,500 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT WITHOUT commission on improved city property. H. DARLINGTON, R. 2, 161 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

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DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON WHO CAN GIVE INformation concerning the present address of a young Englishman named Gerald Edmunds, believed to be traveling for a Chicago house, will greatly oblige by communicating with "Grace," care of H 108, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—H.: "I WILL COME WHEN YOU send for me." Come home immediately. All can be fixed. E.

PERSONAL—H. F. P.: COME HOME. I CANNOT settle without you. It will be all right. FATHER.

PERSONAL—IF GETTY STANTON, FORMERLY of Buffalo, N. Y., is in Chicago please address L 128, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

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DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt. D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLIARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by Modene, price $1.00. Address GEORGE SCHRIENER, 18 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS, MOVEMENT cure, vapor, sulphur, ocean brine, lobster, medicated, and plain water baths; office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; established 6 years. Rooms 14 to 18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA

BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND LEARNED at home, thoroughly, quickly, cheaply; no "guttersnipe," "soft snap." Full particulars. Room 627, 112 Clark-st.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av. DR. H. SCHWERIN, late of Paris and Milan, Director.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING TO STUDY the fine art of singing as taught by the great masters in Milan and Paris, and fit themselves for the operatic and concert stage, please call at the Italian-American Opera School, 1400 Michigan-av. Voices examined free. DR. H. SCHWERIN, Director.

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A FRANK— 376 State—376.

The only dealer in Chicago that offers the full value for good ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing; one offer, but the full value we pay for them. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Ladies by Mrs. E. Frank, gents by A. Frank. No agents. 376 State-st.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

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WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FINE SECONDhand overcoat, either brown or blue broadcloth, about 24 inches long, bust measure nearly 35. Address R C 94, Tribune office.

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GOOD CONFIDENTIAL HOME FOR LADIES BEfore and during confinement; female diseases skillfully treated. 1629 Wabash. Dr. KATE RICHER.

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LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts., the leading Chicago music house, are now showing an incomparable line of fine pianos from the following wellknown makers:

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The Steinway piano has triumphed at every world's fair whenever exhibited. The most famous artists and composers unite in declaring it the grandest instrument made and its standing in the musical world was never higher than it is today.

The remarkable popularity of this timetried piano is attested by the sale of more than 80,000 since the manufacturers commenced business. It is undoubtedly the PIANO FOR THE PEOPLE and they realize it.

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Although a comparatively new instrument in the west, it is already making for itself an enviable name, and is recommended thoroughly as a GOOD SERVICEABLE PIANO.

The Pease is a popular piano and a bargain for the money. The manufacturers use only well seasoned wood and select materials and give their instruments a beautiful finish.

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OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN TRADE. SECONDHAND PIANOS FOR SALE. Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.

ARE GOING FAST,

but not fast enough to suit us, for we do not want a second-hand or damaged piano on our floor, as they take up the room which we need for our large holiday stock of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON AND KIMBAL PIANOS, in fancy cases, daily arriving. The following prices will move them:

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Gale	$35	1 Boardman & Gray	$40
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1 F. C. Lighte	90	1 Bradbury	100
1 Haines Bros	125	1 Hallet & Cumston	125

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 N. Y. Piano Co.	$125	1 Cable	$175
1 Hale	155	1 Hale	175
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Also many others at equally low prices. A good organ for $10, others $15 and $20.

The above are all marked in plain figures and sold at ONE PRICE ONLY for cash or on time payments.

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THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 223 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV. CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS. New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world. GABLER PIANOS In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases. Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS. Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all. NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

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WE ARE OFFERING ....
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TO REDUCE OUR STOCK TO THE UTMOST PRIOR TO JANUARY 1ST.
VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ALLOWED IF DESIRED.
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SHONINGER PIANOS, FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. Save one profit, buy direct, and get MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Cash or on monthly payments. UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT. Rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. ALWAYS ON HAND. Second-hand organs, square and upright pianos. LOW PRICES.....EASY TERMS. B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS,
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DECKER & SONS PIANOS.
Large assortment to select from; low prices; easy terms; pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Good upright piano	$60
Kranich & Bach	175
Chickering	190
Bauer	135

Others on payments of $5 per month; rent some at $5 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Steger pianos, two upright Steinways, one Chickering, one Bauer, one Vose & Son, one Lyon & Healy, one Fischer; for $100, $150, $175, to $250; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, second floor.

PIANOS $50, $75, $100, PAYMENTS $5 PER month or rent $3. New pianos $250 and upwards on terms to suit. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 275 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$175 BUYS A FULL-SIZED KNABE PIANO, stool and cover; cash or time payments. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st. n. w. cor. Jackson, 2d floor.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 Pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

GREAT — MORTGAGE — SALE. 564, 566, 568, 570 W. LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Union Park—An immense stock of FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, AND CROCKERY. Must be sold regardless of value. Don't miss this sale. Open evenings.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F., 3285 Calumet-av.

STOVES FOR PARLOR, OFFICE, OR STORE, Graphic ranges, Burlington store heaters. Largest assortment of low priced stoves in the city. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CRAIG & COWPERTHWAITE, ATTORNEYS, 225 Dearborn-st., Suite 620, general practitioners in all courts. Correspondence solicited. Best references.

QUALIFIED PRACTITIONER OF SEVERAL years' experience desires engagement with physician in active practice. N 18, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579 S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MME. THORNE, TRANCE MEDIUM, TELLS past, present, and future correctly. Receives Sundays. Letters answered. 236 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SCALE, 42X44, IN firstclass condition; good as new; Chicago Scale Co. make. Inquire of cashier Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL THOROUGHbred English mastiff puppies. Address Lock-box 360, Brockport, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD WILLCOX & GIBBS, $10; 1 elegant Automatic, new, $35. 212 South Clark-st., northwest cor. Adams, Room 1.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—10 TO 40 ACRES SOUTH of Madison-st. Address F. R. D., Box 178, Moreland, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A LADY WHO IS COMPELLED TO GO WEST IN a very short time wishes to sell some very elegant diamonds; will sell them at really less than their value. Address Quick Returns, M 159, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 3238 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890; also 9-room house, 259 Bowen-av.; rent reduced to $25 per month to May 1; $35 thereafter. GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—3708 ELLIS-AV.—THIS ELEGANT, stone-front, modern house of 9 rooms is ready for a desirable tenant at low rental; all modern conveniences; wood mantels; Georgia pine finish; first-class order. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma.

TO RENT—3612 STANTON-AV., FACING OAK-av.—Choice 10-room brick house; large, light, and roomy; good order; furnace, mantels, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry tubs; greatly reduced rental to May 1; keys next door south. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD—HANDsome South Side residence, completely furnished, for six months or longer. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

North Side.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—13 ROOMS—Suitable for family or boarding-house; now empty. Apply to G. WEBSTER, 349 Ohio or 240 Rialto.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
33d, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair; halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 33d-st., will show. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM CORNER FLAT in new building corner 17th and State-sts.; open for inspection. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—3960 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2D floor; 6 rooms and bath; mantel, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, etc.; rent reduced to $30. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
On Wilcox-av., just west of California-av., two blocks from Madison-st. cable and only three from Van Buren-st., new and elegant 2-story flats; hardwood finish, furnace heat, gas-fixtures, handsome mantels and gas logs, bath, etc. These flats are elaborate in finish and par excellence in light, warmth, beauty, and convenience. Come at once and you can have your choice of floors, 6 rooms below and 7 above, of Nos. 1244 and 1246. Also second flat of 8, 7, or 6 at Nos. 1220, 1222, and 1224. Do not delay seeing these finest flats in the city, that I will rent you for $25 to $32.50 per month.
Call at my residence, 1232 Wilcox-av., any morning up to 10 a. m., and on Sunday afternoon, or at my office after 8 a. m. SETH RIFORD, 130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

TO RENT—MODEL 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN new buildings, 322 to 346 S. Wood-st.; all modern improvements; Lincoln clothes-dryers; outside light and air in every room; special rates to May 1, 1890. Don't rent until you have seen these flats; they are the best for the money in Chicago. Agents on the premises. F. A. SMITH, Room 20, 69 Dearborn-st. 322 South Wood-st., first flat.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING S. E. COR. VAN Buren and Aberdeen-sts.; newly fitted up; $16 per month. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 137 Rialto Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE PELHAM—GARFIELD-AV. AND North Clark-st., overlooking Lincoln Park—Apartments of 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms in this elegant new building will be ready Dec. 1; they all have steam heat, grates, hot water, gas cooking ranges, shades, screens, store-room in the attic, handsomely carpeted halls and stairs, electric bells, speaking tubes, janitor service, etc.; all rooms have direct light; no courts or light shafts; south, east, and west exposure; these are the best small apartments in Chicago; rent very moderate. Plans at office.
Coal to our tenants at October price to May next. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma and 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS IN THE BELLEVUE, corner Bellevue-place and North State-st.; also second story, 7-room, in the Kirkwood, 558 East Division-st., east of State; new and modern. Call at No. 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR FLOOR; 8 rooms; opposite Water-Works; fine location. 119 E. Pearson-st.

TO RENT—630 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park—A 5-room flat; $18 per month. GORDON & HECKMAN, 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM OUTSIDE FLATS IN THE "New Haven," 50 Pine-st.; very desirable, and to good tenants reasonable. Inquire Hoyt's Renting Office, corner Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DEARBORN PARK BUILDING CONtains pleasant rooms, richly furnished, heated by steam, and thoroughly respectable; the pleasantest, most homelike accommodations to be found in business center; good table in building; passenger elevator; no children; halls always quiet and rooms clean. 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 23 UNIversity-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS HANDY TO the business centre; all conveniences; rent reasonable; by the day, week, or month. The Avon, 282 Wabash-av., near the Auditorium.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND OTHER ROOMS; elegant location. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WARM, FINE ROOMS, NEW PLACE, only one flight stairs; terms reasonable; by day, week, or month. 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO NICELY-furnished new front rooms for four gentlemen; rent reasonable. 26 Rush-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DOUBLE ROOMS, ALSO pretty single rooms; refined surroundings. References. 240 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—IN PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND Indiana-sts., furnished or unfurnished rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; baths; elevator service; reference required. Inquire at Hotel Office.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR housekeeping; gas, bath, laundry priviledges; also gentleman roommate. 213 N. State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT and back parlors, en suite or singly, to two or four gentlemen. Warren-av., three car lines; no roomers or children; steam heat. J 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORES AND FLATS—I HAVE just completed a fine block of 3-story stone front buildings, east front, on State-st. near 47th-st. with six store rooms and basement each 24 by 60 feet, and 12 flats of six rooms and bath-room finely finished, with all modern conveniences; rent of store rooms with basement, $35 per month; flats, from $22.50 to $25 per month; this building is first-class in every respect. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—
The entire 4-story and basement building fronting on Court-place, between Clark and Dearborn-sts. (rear of 106 Randolph-st.), suitable for restaurant and saloon; will remodel building for good tenant. Apply to owner, 137 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—2222 INDIANA-AV.—SMALL NEAT store; good location; will rent cheap if taken at once.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 50 feet front; steam power. Apply to E. P. DONNELL, 327 and 329 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—4 NEW STORES—WITH LIVING rooms in rear, cor. Van Buren and Aberdeen-sts. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 137 Rialto Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—75 NORTH-AV.—STORE AND BASEment; fine location for flour and feed business. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 1213 Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON MAIN floor at 90 Washington-st.; will give reduced price till May 1. Inquire of A. W. WHEELER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT—in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators, buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler; reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.

2 floors, 40x160.	3 floors, 60x150.
2 floors, 42x 73.	1 floor, 40x 50.
1 floor, 42x 33.	1 floor, 48x 48.

WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOTEL ALFORD, 262 AND 264 S. Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; 80 fine, well-lighted rooms; steam passenger elevator and heating apparatus; electric call and return bells; low rent to good man for term of years. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT UNDER NATIONAL Union Building, 66 to 72 Adams-st. J. M. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WILL PAY $10 PER month for large front room for housekeeping. South Side. Address M 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, BOARD, ETC.; applicants daily; any part of the city. Apply to our Rental Department, 304 Tacoma Building.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ONE COMBINATION gas machine, capacity 50 lights, in perfect order, made at Detroit, Mich., cost $650. One Ingersoll baling press, No. 1, in good order, cost $125. One wood pulley, 2¾ inch bore, 84 inch diameter, 12 inch face, good order. One wrought pulley, face 32 inch, bore 7⅛ inch, diameter 7 feet, length of hub 14 inch. 1,312 acres of land in Reynolds and Ripley Counties, Missouri, worth cash, $4.50 per acre. C. B. ROBERTSON, Lafayette, Ind.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000, WHICH WILL BE secured, can obtain position in established business house; salary $30 per week and you can handle your own money; full investigation to the right party. N 34, Tribune office.

A PRACTICAL OFFICE MAN, WITH SOME capital, judge of grain, would like an interest in a paying business in Chicago. References. Address H S 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
We offer for sale in this place our lumber mill and door and sash factory, combined with ice factory, salt grinding mill, and match factory, all run by a 50-horse power Wilcox cut-off engine, with new steel boiler, 30 woodworking machines of all kinds, dwelling house, blacksmith shops, stable, barn, horses, wagons, buggy, and everything belonging to carry on the business. All in first-class order and now doing a profitable and increasing business. This is the only factory of the kind on the Pacific coast of Mexico Price, $30,000. Apply by letter or direct to us. WILLIAM LUND & CO., Guaymas, Mexico.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—AN EXTRAORDINARY opportunity; six acres of well-cultivated land, containing 100 bearing orange trees, mandreines, and other fruits, as well as a variety of ornamental shade trees and shrubs, surrounding a pretty and conveniently arranged 9-room villa, with fine piazzas and lawn sloping 500 feet to a beautiful clear-water lake, from 20 to 50 feet deep and three-fourths of a mile long; in the vicinity of churches, schools, and stores; telegraph and two daily mails; 5 minutes' walk from railroad station; location beautiful, healthful, and salubrious; settlement refined and cultivated. Address E. F. SEYNAVE, 47 North 13th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AND SHOP TO RENT—
THREE-CHAIR BARBER-SHOP
CENTRALLY LOCATED ON RANDOLPH-ST.,
NOW RUNNING NEAR FIVE YEARS.
121 RANDOLPH-ST., BASEMENT.

FOR SALE—FOR A FLORIDA HOTEL—A LOCAtion in Orange Co., for beauty and healthfulness unsurpassed; correspondence with parties interested solicited. Ad. E. F. SEYNAVE, 47 N. 13th-st., Phila.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PATENT IMPROVEment on elevators; now in operation at Star Finishing Works, 2335 Hamilton-st., Philadelphia, Pa.; preserves life and limb. For full particulars apply to ROBT. J. WALKER, inventor.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A house and lot, city or suburban, by gentleman in other business; $4,000 for lease and furniture; located in finest part of the city; receipts $1,000 monthly; here is a bargain; investigate it. U. E. ATWATER & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

RETAIL BUTTER AND PROVISION STORE, doing a good all cash trade; centrally located; owner not able to give the business his attention; this is a genuine bargain. W. M. SCOTT, 125 Clark-st., Room 19.

STORES—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—THE best business site in city of Minneapolis; to lease, as a whole, for a term of ten years or as may be agreed on, the block Nos. 322-324, between Third and Fourth-sts., on Nicollet-av., from August, 1890; the building is 100x44 feet, three stories high, with roomy basement; the stores have the usual large plate-glass fronts, and could easily be united to form one large room; there is a space of twelve feet twixt rear and alley, over which the stores could be extended if desired; second floor is formed of two large warerooms, connected with stores, having at present an office in front of each; this point is, without exaggeration, the focus spot of the largest and best retail trade in the city of Minneapolis, and which can but increase as the population spreads out to the east; a responsible party of means will be required as tenant. Address, for the owner, E. B. AMES, President Syndicate Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

STEAM LAUNDRY, HAVING GOOD TRADE, horses, wagons, etc., for sale or rent, cheap. Address N 24, Tribune.

SPOT CASH FOR JOB LOTS AND COMPLETE stocks of merchandise. Warehouse receipts bought. H. A. GOULD, 77½ Traders' Bldg.

THERE IS AN OPENING FOR A MANUFACtory at Princeton, Ill. Address Business Men's association.

WANTED—INTERVIEW WITH PARTIES DEsiring ½ interest in business thoroughly established South to take charge office; $2,000 required; moderate salary allowed for good man. 8 Aldine-square.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK BUSINESS—I WANT A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with book business to act as agent for Eastern publishing house; one willing to "hustle" for small salary and liberal discount on sales. Address Eastern Publisher, L 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR EVERY State east of the Rocky Mountains to take orders personally and appoint and look after sub-agents; men of experience who can give good references and who are desirous of securing permanent and profitable employment, address THE HISTORY CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR ADJUSTABLE, all metal, nickel or bronze door plates. Can sell and put together at once. White enamel letters for window signs and new style door bells. $5.00 to $15.00 a day easily made selling to business-men only. Free samples to reliable men. Address N. Y. Door Plate Co., 18 Ann-st., New York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL "THE CRIME OF the Century; or, The Murder of Dr. Cronin," with full account of trial, speeches of counsel, and verdict of jury; 500 pages; cloth, $1.50; will be ready five days after verdict; send 30c for complete outfit. L. H. BARKDULL, 214 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—GOOD LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITors as general and special agents for building and loan association; permanent position and liberal commission. Apply or address Continental Building and Loan Association, First National Bank Building, Kansas City, Kas.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHARLES. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTant. Room 29, 136 Dearborn-st. Telephone 956.

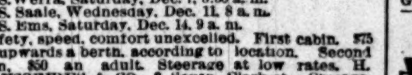
MISCELLANEOUS.

FINEST CRAYON PORTRAITS, ON INSTALLments, 50c week; bring photo or tintype. Office 616, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—PARTIES WHO have purchased land from Fredericksen & Co. of Chicago, Ill., in Town of Glenwood, Township No. 30, Range 15 west, State of Wisconsin, are hereby notified that Fredericksen & Co. have no title to said land and title can only be obtained from us. Glenwood Mfg. Co., Glenwood, St. Croix County, Wis.

WANTED—A LOWER BOX FOR ITALIAN opera Tuesday evening, Dec. 10; will pay liberally for same. N 100, Tribune office.

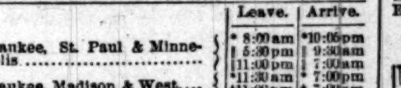
WANTED—REAL-ESTATE ATLASES OF CHIcago, Hyde Park, Town of Lake, or Lake View. H 34, Tribune office.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 9 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Nov. 30, 11 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 2 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Dec. 7, 6:30 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 8 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm ‡11:00 pm	*10:05 pm § 9:30 am † 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	* 11:30 am †11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm †11:10 pm	9:30 am 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm †11:10 pm	* 2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:55 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15 pm	§ 6:30 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50 pm	§11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	Lve.	Arr.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 pm	*9:59 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	*7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:00 am *5:00 pm *10:45 pm	†6:55 pm *9:59 am *7:00 am
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 pm †10:45 pm	*9:59 am †7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:00 am *5:00 pm *10:45 pm	*1:55 pm *9:59 am *7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 pm	*10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Overland Express	‡10:30 pm	§ 8:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	12:01 n'n 5:40 pm 10:30 pm	3:15 pm 7:00 am 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	5:30 pm	7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	5:30 pm 10:35 pm	9:00 am 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	9:00 am † 9:00 pm	6:50 pm † 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am † 5:00 pm † 7:30 pm † 9:05 pm § 8:00 am	X1:45 pm * 4:00 pm † 7:00 pm † 9:45 pm § 6:25 am 10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am † 3:00 pm	† 1:50 pm † 9:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am † 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm † 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	† 3:00 pm	† 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 9:05 pm	† 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm † 9:05 pm	§10:00 am † 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	† 9:05 pm	† 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	† 9:00 am	† 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:20 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	†10:50 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	† 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:45 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express*	12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited*	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11.20 PM	7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9.00 PM	7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express†	9.00 AM	7 15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.*	11.20 PM	7.30 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:55 am	† 6:55 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:25 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 3:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	‡10:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg.	Mail Express....F	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special..P	*10:00 am
	Fast Line ....F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited.F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express P	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South	P	*10:00 am * 8:15 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago. p *7:25 am., f *7 am., f *9:45 am., f *5:00 pm., p *5:00 pm. f *9:20 pm.
F—Via Ft. Wayne Route. P—Via Pan-Handle Route.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

The Lake Shore Route

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston.	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation.	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:20 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:10 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 pm
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	5:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 4:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.
All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st., Chicago.

LOTS OF CASH IN SIGHT.

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO FAIR STOCK.

The Eighth Installment Foots Up $105,560, Which, with $1,443,630 Previously Reported, Makes a Grand Total of $1,549,190—Furniture Manufacturers, Music Dealers, Printers, Bookbinders, and Drummers Help to Swell the Sum.

The eighth installment of subscriptions to World's Fair stock brings the grand total beyond one and a half million dollars, and only a small proportion of the business interests have as yet appeared:

Previously reported $1,443,630

FURNITURE.

A. H. Andrews & Co.	$5000	Thos. E. Stafford	$200
A. H. Revell & Co.	2000	N. J. Sandberg	200
Tobey Furniture Co.	1500	Fred H. Fox	150
The Chi. Carpet Co.	1500	Hubbard Spring Co.	150
Ames & Frost Co	1000	W. F. Eggers	150
F. J. Barnes	1000	J. M. Keck & Co.	150
Carsley & East M. Co.	1000	Stark Bros.	150
J. A. Colby & Sons	1000	Geo. J. Schmidt & Bro.	150
Central Manfg. Co.	1000	Joseph Shaw	150
R. Deimel & Bros.	1000	E. Yeoman, Ag't	150
J. S. Ford, Johnson &		Tonk Mnfg Co.	150
Co.	1000	Chas. H. Brachvogel	100
Hafner & Schoen F. Co	1000	Burhop & Mahnke	100
A. J. Johnson	1000	John Berkshire	100
Johnson Chair Co.	1000	G. F. Childs Chair Co.	100
N. W. Parlor S. Co.	1000	Morris Cohen	100
People's Outfit'g Co.	1000	Luke Cassidy	100
Spiegel & Co.	1000	W. E. Dix & Co.	100
Demme & Dierkes	1250	H. Eckhardt & Bro.	100
A. Featherstone	750	M. Franz	100
Stolz & Wolz	750	Geo. F. Fricke	100
Leo Austrian Co.	500	Chas. C. Gantzer	100
Amer. Desk & S. Co.	500	Halverson Fu'itureCo	100
J. F. Balkwill & Co.	500	C. Herrmann	100
Continental Mfg. Co.	500	L. H. Johnson	100
Chi. Rattan & R. Wks.	500	Kruissenk Bros.	100
David Fisch	500	O. Larson & Son.	100
L. M. Hamline & Co.	500	A. E. Larson	100
Hanke Bros	500	G. Lehman & Co.	100
Horn Bros.' Mfg. Co.	500	L. P. Nickels	100
F. Herhold & Son.	500	Otts & Madderom	100
S. Karpen & Bros.	500	Wm. C. Pegelow	100
Ketcham, Rothschild		J. C. Mecartney	100
& Co.	500	Albert Rauch	100
Knapp & Stoddard	500	Thos. Ritchie	100
H. Z. Mallen	500	H. Niemann	100
Louis F. Nonnast	500	James E. Murphy	100
Niemann, Weinhardt		Sherwood Company	100
& Co.	500	Schrock Furniture Co.	100
R. E. Pohle	500	Chas. B. Shaw	100
A. Petersell & Co.	500	J. Schwartz & J. H. Bl'm.	100
O. W. Richardson & Co	500	L. G. Spencer	100
A. C. Schmidt & Co.	500	D. Sorenson	100
C. W. & H. C. Storey.	500	Nathan A. Stone	100
Shultz & Hirsch	500	C. Spitz	100
Turk & Voss Fur. Co.	500	Svenkrud & Mattison.	100
Union W. Mat. C.	500	P. Schleyl	100
Frank Wenter	500	Christian Thorson.	100
S. G. Wilkins & Co.	500	Louis Ziv	100
J. P. Wolf & Co.	500	A. Workman	100
Windsor F. Bed Co.	500	Geo. M. Bailing	50
Zangerle Mfg. Co.	500	M. Barkowsky	50
Buhman & Hansen	300	James E. Brady	50
Hermann Barth & Co	250	Augustus W. Cook	50
Barney Bros.	250	Chas. Haehnlein	50
L. B. Bosquet	250	Heselborth & Finger'h	50
Chicago Chair Co.	250	J. Kaskoba	50
Eggleston Bros. & Co.	250	Lake View Fur'ture Co	50
John P. Fowler	250	Meilahan Bros.	50
Olbrich & Goldbeck	250	Edward Mikkelsen	50
T. G. Peters & Co.	250	Leon O. McPherson	50
Wm. Schick	250	Morris Niedelman	50
Henry Schomer	250	John C. Peterson	50
The Yaggy & Kinley		Albert L. Rhode	50
Mnfg. Co.	250	Ernest Runtscke	50
Wirts & Scholle	250	John Ritchie	50
Nicholas Annen	200	Thos. W. Ritche Jr.	50
Chicago Desk Mfg Co.	200	J. Wehle	50
H. Gundlach	200	Fred Schlege	20
O. F. Harris	200	John Arion	10
Oberbeck Bros. Mfg. Co	200	D. M. Egan	10
P. C. Olaison	200	Geo. C. Pfeifer	10
Hans Paulsen	200	E. Rullman	10
Schuette Bros.	200		

MUSIC DEALERS.

Chicago Cottage Or-		W. H. Bush & Co.	$500
gan Co.	$5000	Chicago Music Co.	500
W. W. Kimball Co.	5000	Augustus Newell	500
Lyon & Healy	5000	B. Shoninger Co.	500
Julius Bauer & Co.	2000	C. A. Smith & Co.	300
Estey & Camp.	2000	Geo. P. Bent	250
Story & Clark Organ		Haines Bros	250
Co.	2000	Jos. Bohmann	200
Newman Bros.	1000	J. O. Twichell	100
Adam Schaaf	1000	Clayton F. Summy	30
S. Brainard's Sons Co.	500		

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS, BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Rand, McNally & Co.	$5000	F. C. Kurtze	$100
Poole Bros.	2000	Laird & Lee	100
W. B. Conkey	1000	Sandberg & Co.	100
Donohue & Henne-		Suessmilch	100
berry	1000	W. W. Wilcox	100
Knight & Leonard Co.	1000	Fred Barnard	50
A. R. Barnes & Co.	500	Birmingham E'g. Co.	50
C. H. Blakely & Co.	500	Herman Berchoff	50
A. J. Cox & Co.	500	Mark Clancy	50
R. R. Donnelley & Sons	500	Chicago Photo E. Co.	50
Dean Bros. B. B. & P.		W. P. Gunthrop.	50
Co.	500	F. G. Lautenschlager	50
Peter Johnson & Co.	500	Lyman & Co.	50
Geo. E. Marshall & Co	500	Geo. W. Melville	50
P. F. Pettibone & Co.	500	H. C. Marsh & Son	50
Skeen & Stuart Sta-		McLaughlin & McKee	50
tionery Co.	500	M. D. Stecher	50
Geo. K. Hazlitt & Co.	250	Peter Ullrch	50
Knapp & Johnson Co.	250	James B. Wiggins	50
Pettibone, Wells & Co	250	J. I. Wilson	50
Rubel Bros	250	Vandercook & Co.	40
H. O. Shepard & Co.	250	Albert B. Brunk	20
Stromberg, Allen & Co	250	W. Bertram	20
Sanford Man'f'g. Co.	250	R. E. E. Kunze	20
H. J. Armstrong	200	William Mollier	20
Brant Eng. Co.	200	A. E. Wetzel	20
J. Manz & Co.	200	W. W. S. Carpenter	10
A. M. Weinhardt E. Co	200	H. Charpier	10
J. C. Winship	200	H. H. Kidd	10
R. C. Barnard	100	F. E. Marsh	10
F. C. Christy & Co.	100	Ernest Peters	10
Chicago Engrav'g. Co.	100	Max Podjers	10
Hilpert Chandler	100	Radcliffe & Manny	10
Wm. Freund & Son	100	Adolph Uecker	10
C. H. Hanson	100		

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS—ENGAGED WITH EDSON, KEITH & CO.

Chas. Wetherell	$100	M. S. Kisselburg	$100
N. F. Chiniguy	50	W. R. Hoagland	100
E. B. Springer	250	W. A. Manning	50
George G. McRoy	100	S. L. Walker	100
James Douglas	50	C. L. Nelson	100
Warren Smeenk	100	J. A. Murphy	100
A. A. Adams	100	A. E. Wells	150
Robert I. Hunt	50	A. F. Chamberlain	100
Thomas Shwerick	100	J. W. Riley	100
C. J. Riley	100	F. Fehr	100
H. H. Gallup	100	Charles McCarthy	100
Edward S. Martin	100	H. W. Gubbins	100
M. S. Rothschild	100	H. J. Kirk	100
Frederick Bade	250	F. E. Halle	100
J. E. Simpson	100	M. C. Boas	50
William Moore	100		

ENGAGED WITH ASCHER, BARNARD & CO.

Julius Ascher	$100	E. Clow	$100
George H. Blettner	100	William Davis	100
A. W. Miller	50	Julius Cole	50

ENGAGED WITH HENRY W. KING & CO.

John C. Schiess	$100	O. M. Cook	$50
H. I. Mantz	100	H. B. Wilson	50
A. B. Smith	50	Samuel P. Kishler	50
G. W. Hicks	50	J. E. Ransom	50
D. M. Ruggles	50	C. W. Kirk	100
W. M. Cook	100	W. J. White	100

ENGAGED WITH CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.

A. W. Beadle	$30	E. F. Lewis	$20

ENGAGED WITH STEELE, WEDELES & CO.

S. B. Steele	$30	Henry Dammann	$20
Herman Miller	30	Henry Smith	20
Morris Levit	20	C. Verall	20
M. H. Adams	30	Peter McGrave	20
S. Wedeles	30	J. Sullivan	20
G. Kasscwitz	20	E. Weinberger	20
D. F. De Laney	20	Fred Couson	30
H. F. Borneman	30	Charles Bachrock	20
John Putta	20	O. W. Mayer	30
James Perkins	20	Leopold Ascher	30
Joe Dopp	20	W. A. Frickle	30
Patrick Dowling	20	H. W. Closius	30
James Burns	30	C. G. Branch	30
James Ford	20	A. X. Centello	30
M. Carmody	20	L. P. Low	20
Frank Betteldorf	20	Gus Swenson	30
John Hutsin	20	A. M. Ford	20
M. Murray	20	C. H. Glantz	30
A. Baumbech	20	F. Powers	30
John Groshauser	20	J. Hyman	20
Patt Barrett	20	Adolph Nitschke	20

ENGAGED WITH L. A. TALCOTT & CO.

Charles J. Anderson	$10	Martin Johnson	$10
Harold A. Boyce	10	I. N. Conant	10
Gus J. Axelson	10	Starr Wood	10
William Tolhurst	10	Frank M. Wood	10
S. F. Stilwell	20	J. Francisco	10
T. Den Besten	10	William Johnson	10
C. Matson	10		

ENGAGED WITH JAMES P. SMITH.

Godfrey H. Ball	$100	Harry S. Rockwell	$50
William Simpson	250	William F. Weed	50
James Percival Ball	50		

ENGAGED WITH P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.

A. V. Willoughby	$100	J. M. Ross	$50
Thomas D. Parker	50	Jos. H. Hildreth	50
S. W. McAvoy	50	Charles B. Cooke	100
John J. Ross	10	W. F. Whitemore	100
Joel A. Baldwin	10	M. J. O'Brien	100
George M. Davis	10	G. J. Carroll	100
S. Fred Prince	10	T. J. Lorden	100
John C. Ryan	100	Michael Mulqueen	100
Charles C. Doolittle	50	S. Chaliform	50
Robert S. Pettibone	100	D. E. Higgins	100
H. C. Pettibone	50	J. E. Lyons	50
Frank Hulburd	100	S. B. Parker	20
D. A. Johnson	50		

Total $105,560

Grand total $1,549,190

The following is from the Stockholm (Sweden) *Dagblad*, one of the largest and most influential newspapers in the Scandinavian peninsula. It will be noticed that while the article starts out with an allusion to New York it closes with an indorsement for Chicago:

"The enthusiasm with which the project of celebrating in 1892 the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus seems to have considerably cooled. This is partially due to the slowness of the financial committee and partially to the difficulty in settling upon a proper site. Central Park has been selected, notwithstanding the fact that it would necessitate cutting down the trees. On account of these difficulties the project of having an Exposition in New York seems to be on the eve of being abandoned. The inhabitants of Chicago have not lost their time, but have chosen a large and appropriate location, raised quite a respectable guarantee fund, and from a recent canvass of members of Congress we can say with truthfulness that energetic Chicago will secure the Exposition."

It is especially requested that there be a full attendance of the Entertainment Committee Friday afternoon, as the excursion which will arrive here from the East Saturday, Dec. 7, comprises many of New England's most prominent and influential men.

At a recent meeting of the City Council of Fergus Falls, Minn., a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing Chicago as the one site for the World's Exposition of 1892.

The meetings for Friday, Nov. 29, are as follows: State coöperation, 2 p. m.; National coöperation, 3 p. m.; Finance, 3 p. m.; Entertainment, 3 p. m.; New York, 4 p. m. All at the headquarters.

The Plan of Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—George R. Davis, A. E. Stevenson, Edwin Walker, and E. S. Taylor of the World's Fair Committee arrived today. They scattered to the different hotels, where they will be able to meet about all the incoming Congressmen. Not much can be done until next week, after a Speaker is chosen and the House organizes, but it is well to have men on the ground a few days ahead. The understanding is that George M. Pullman, Norman Ream, and Sam Allerton will be down next week. A meeting will then be held with the Illinois Senators and Representatives and a plan of campaign marked out. The Mason idea of first settling that an exposition shall be held and where it shall be held in a general caucus meets with favor. The New-Yorkers now say they are for some such arrangement. The whole business worries them so that they don't want it long on their minds.

Tips on the Fair.

Illinois State Journal: Chicago put her coin in the slot and will draw out the World's Fair.

Memphis *Avalanche:* St. Louis has raised $4,000,000, Chicago $10,000,000, and New York not quite $5,000,000. Chicago ought to have the Fair.

Iowa State Register: The French were five years erecting the buildings for the recent World's Fair at Paris. Chicago is about the only city with sufficient energy and enterprise to erect suitable buildings for the American World's Fair of 1892.

Cleveland *Leader:* New York's fund for the World's Fair of 1892 is now nearly one-half as large as that of Chicago. New York's chances for capturing the great show, however, are not nearly one-half so good. The question of location will count for more, in the end, than the matter of money.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Says the St. Louis *Republic:* "Chicago people say they want the World's Fair held in the West. They are misleading. They want it held in the Northwest. St. Louis wants it held in the center." It is the *Republic* that is misleading. Chicago is West, Northwest, and scenter, all in one.

Denver *Times:* Regarding the contest for the World's Fair the New York *Tribune* says: "The proper attitude for this city to assume when it goes before Congress is one of dignity." In the struggles of these lively days dignity has a very poor show against energy. In the sort of fight which the New York paper suggests Chicago would knock its city out in the first round.

Louisville *Commercial:* The New York World's Fair guarantee fund has reached four millions, and some of the New York papers are actually bragging that they have caught up with Chicago. They claim they have caught up because they say that Chicago's eight million guarantee is not really worth more than four million. What an acknowledgment is there, our countrymen. It is enough for Chicago to brag over for a year.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The Fair will be held either at New York or at Chicago. That seems to be settled. The experience of the country at the time of the centennial was that it took a great deal of money out of the West to the East, to the detriment of the West. It is not desirable to repeat that experiment if it can be avoided. Furthermore, it is the belief of the West that if the Fair can be brought as far west as Chicago many of the Eastern people and much of Eastern capital will find their way further west than Chicago. This is a compensation for the trade which the Fair town is sure to get that applies to the holding of the Fair at Chicago, but which would not apply if it were held in New York.

GEORGE M. STERNE REFUSED ADMITTANCE

The Dairy and Food Commissioners' Convention Rejects the Illinois Delegate.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—A convention of the Dairy and Food Commissioners of the various States of the Union is being held here. After a temporary organization had been effected a row occurred which resulted in the ejection of George M. Sterne of Chicago, who appeared as one of the representatives from Illinois upon the appointment of the Governor. He has been prominent in the oleomargarine business for a number of years, and was one of its great champions before legislative bodies in meeting the attacks of dairymen. For this he was refused recognition. Commissioner Dertchick of Ohio says the convention refused to recognize Sterne's credentials because he is a manufacturer and the convention is held in the interests of the people. The convention is not especially opposed to oleomargarine. Mr. Sterne argued that it is a pure food convention and that oleomargarine is a pure food product, superior to rancid butter put before consumers.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: H. C. Thom of Wisconsin, President; Lovejoy Johnson of Illinois, Vice-President; F. A. Dertchick of Ohio, Secretary; H. D. Sherman of Iowa, Treasurer; and W. J. Ives of Minnesota, J. K. Brown of New York, and H. A. Weber of Ohio, Directors.

The organization is named the National Dairy and Food Commissioners' Association, and its object is to favor laws providing against the adulteration of all classes of food and to benefit the manufacturers and dealer and protect the consumer.

HITCH IN THE MEXICAN DRAINAGE PLAN.

Pierson, the London Contractor, Refuses the Contract Made by His Agent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—It is asserted on the street that the contract for the construction of the grand canal that is to drain the Valley of Mexico is not yet completed. The story goes as follows: Mr. Pierson of London has refused the contract made by Duff Morrison, his agent. Pierson was lately in New York, where Morrison went to see him. There the contract was materially modified and the price on the deep work was raised. The contract was then sent back to Mexico by express, and is now before the Drainage Board for action. No guarantee fund has been deposited by Pierson as yet, and he now offers on the whole contract a guarantee of only $200,000 in Mexican public debt bonds, yet he asks the Drainage Board to pay him $300,000 for his dredging machinery as soon as it is packed in England. Moreover, it is reported here that the price to be paid for the deep work is 75 cents per cubic metre. If this is true it is considered strange here that Pierson should show any hesitation to sign the contract.

H. Remson Whitehouse, Secretary for the Pan-American Congress, left tonight for Washington by the International Railroad. Before his departure a banquet was given in his honor.

The Legislature of Nuevo Leon authorizes the Government to grant new manufactories established in that State twenty years' exemption from contributions and taxes.

Taylor and Duren, the Americans under death sentence at Guaymas for train robbery, escaped from jail yesterday. Taylor was recaptured. Duren is still at large.

It is stated that the Tampico division of the Central Railway will be opened Feb. 5.

COMBINED TO REAP THE BENEFITS.

Excitement in Zanesville Over the Collapse of the Black Diamond Syndicate.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The excitement in this city concerning the collapse of the Black Diamond syndicate is growing every hour. The cause of the present state of affairs briefly told is this: Col. Boone the head and front of the enterprise, made all arrangements for the building of the roads to Marion, to Painesville, and to Freeport. Chicago capitalists undertook to do this, but the other members of the syndicate combined to force Boone out and reap all the benefits. Boone under advice of his attorney, Gov. Foraker, resigned his position as manager, and is preparing the papers to force the whole concern into the hands of a receiver. The papers will be filed tomorrow. Col. Boone when approached tonight refused to be interviewed, but admitted that the above statement is substantially true.

What Is Going On in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Four frame buildings, including John G. Just's shoe store and his residence, on Vliet street, near Eighteenth, were damaged by fire early this morning. A high wind was blowing at the time, and only the hard work of the firemen prevented the fire from spreading.

John Bohn, an insane man from Chicago, was locked up at the jail this morning. The authorities claim that the Chicago officials have been working a systematic scheme of sending insane persons to this city in order to get rid of the expenses which would result in keeping the patients in the public institutions there.

It Is Ferdinand and Not Franz Gindele.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Among the names of candidates mentioned in the editorial headed "The Drainage Commissioners" in today's TRIBUNE is Franz V. Gindele. This is an error. It is Ferdinand V. Gindele, my brother, whose name has been mentioned as a candidate for Drainage Commissioner. By correcting this mistake, in order to avoid a misunderstanding, you will greatly oblige.

FRANZ GINDELE.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

TRAVELERS WHO WERE UNABLE TO REACH HOME FOR THANKSGIVING.

An East Indian Banker Who Is Anxious for a Steady Silver Value—Indian Mills Now Supplying the Home Market—Mexico Ahead of the World in Using the Phonograph for Postal Communication and Business Purposes.

The hotels were pretty well deserted all day yesterday. The American who would eat his thanksgiving dinner at a hotel if he could possibly avoid it either hasn't a drop of New England blood in him, is quite without kinsmen, or could not get home. The old gentlemen who sat alone in solemn state eating elaborate dinners looked lonesome. It seemed to them as though they ought to have a flock of bright-faced and hungry grandchildren around them to applaud their jokes about the turkey. They sipped their claret, but they knew all the time it wasn't helping their digestion half as much as would the jolly chatter of a family reunion. The old gentlemen religiously ordered turkey from the long bill of fare. It came on in nice white slices, but didn't seem a whit like those wonderfully browned birds which used to crowd to bursting the oven at home. And then the mince pie! It was mince pie, to be sure. The raisins and all that were there, and it was generously thick, but somehow it wasn't a bit like those mince pies they remembered eating, which came on piping hot after the carcass of the turkey had been reduced to a hollow ruin.

It was almost worth while going without a Thanksgiving dinner to hear Charley Hilton grow enthusiastic in describing a real old-fashioned down-in-Maine Thanksgiving dinner. One of those dinners which the family were preparing for two weeks in advance and which were all brought on to the table at once—the browned turkey, the steaming plum pudding, the mince pie and the pumpkin pie. And he told how, for thirty-seven years, his father's family had all come together to Thanksgiving dinner, every child and every grandchild of them, without a break for the whole period.

Most of the hotels had specially elaborate menus. The Palmer menu was in the shape of a handsome souvenir.

Mr. James Forrest, the manager of the India and China branches of the Charter Bank of India, an English institution, is at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Forrest is on his way to China.

"England is much interested in the silver controversy now going on in America," said Mr. Forrest, "and especially interested are the English bankers and merchants having a trade with India. You know India has a single standard silver currency. The value of that currency is now pushed up and down by the price of silver in the London market. Of course the London market is in turn affected by the demands of the India trade. But the point is that you can never calculate on the future. The value of the currency may be up or down from where it was when the contract was made. What India hopes for, and what the English who have dealings with India hope for, is that America and at least a part of the nations of Europe will unite upon some standard of value for silver. Put it as low as is necessary, but fix it where it will be steady. If a man makes a contract let him know what it will cost to carry it out. All Europe and the East will watch carefully what action your Congress takes on silver.

"India cotton mills are indirectly driving American cotton goods out of India and China. There was a time when it was thought your trade in cotton goods with these two countries would develop into great proportions. You made a finer grade of goods than England made. In consequence England was forced into making only the coarser grades of goods. Now India has gone to making cotton goods herself. When I first went to Bombay there was not a cotton mill there. Now there are a hundred. These mills only make the coarse goods, and have in turn driven England out of that trade. Not to be cut out altogether, England is now competing with the American mills in fine goods, and the result is that your trade is far from flourishing."

"Mexico is about through living in the fifteenth century," said Martin Mendonca of Chihuahua, who was at the Palmer yesterday. "The miners have worked as their fathers and their fathers' fathers worked before them. They are doing that no longer. Among your principal exports to Mexico is the item of mining machinery, and it must be of the most modern kind. They are not working out of their fifteenth century methods as the rest of the world worked—slowly and as new ideas developed, but instead they are coming into the nineteenth century at a single stride. This modern spirit is pervading all kinds of affairs in the country. There is no more progressive or more thoroughly modern government in the world. Look at the recent action of the postal authorities in adopting the phonograph. Mexico will make that wonderful instrument an institution in common use among the common people before the rest of the world has fairly learned what it is. You know what the plan is that Mexico has just adopted. Phonographs are to be placed in every post-office. The wax cylinders upon which the words are recorded will be sold as you sell stamped envelopes or paper wrappers. The sender talks his message into the machine, mails it to any post-office in the country, and at the destination there is a duplicate machine to repeat the message. The introduction of the machine into business offices will probably follow, and in Mexico will be first commercially used this machine which other people have regarded as a scientific toy. This simply illustrates the change which is coming over Mexico and the spirit in which she is now ready to receive the most advanced ideas. The result of this will be some astonishing strides in the progress of Mexico as a nation. Every one knows it is an astonishingly rich country. It has been lying half dormant for ages, but the present generation is to see an awakening."

"It is hard to understand the position of Wisconsin's Congressional delegation in the Speakership fight," said the Hon. J. W. Babcock of Neceda, Wis., who was at the Sherman yesterday. "There has been a good deal of speculation about how the Wisconsin Congressmen will vote. All but two of them will vote for Reed. It seems strange that the Congressmen from Wisconsin should pass over such Western men as Henderson, Cannon, and McKinley and support this man from Maine who has but the half-hearted support of the Congressmen from his own State, and who is really opposed by the Maine Senators. Henderson and Cannon will each get one vote from Caswell and Thomas, though I am afraid Caswell will not be there in time for the fight. All the other Wisconsin Congressmen will be solid for Reed. There has been some speculation about Van Schaick's vote. I know positively that he is an out-and-out Reed man.

"Our Congressmen are not at all representing the sentiment of the State in this matter. The people want a Western man. They would like Henderson or Cannon, or if they can't have either of those McKinley would please them. The influence of two of the old members has put our men where they are. Haugen and La Follette have long been Reed men. They have worked with the others till they have won them over. There are perhaps some good reasons why a specially aggressive man like Reed or Henderson is wanted in the chair. The Republican majority is narrow. There will inevitably be a great fight over rules. For this the Republicans will need a fighter in the chair. No matter where our Congressmen are on the Speakership, they will present a solid front on the World's Fair. We haven't a man in the State who doesn't support Chicago. Do you know the Speakership matter and the World's Exposition question are getting a good deal mixed together? There will be a pile of trading done in Washington in the next few days."

D. C. Corbin of New York was at the Richelieu yesterday on his way home from the new States of Montana and Washington. Mr. Corbin is a great believer in the future of the Far Northwest, and is emphasizing his faith by putting some millions of dollars into railroad enterprises there. He is now building the Spokane & Northern from a junction with the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific at Spokane straight north to a connection with the Canadian Pacific.

Both the Senators from the new States of Washington were in the city yesterday. John B. Allen of Walla Walla, with Mrs. and Miss Allen, took dinner at the Palmer and left immediately for Washington. Miss Allen will be one of the beautiful débutantes in Washington society this season. Senator Squire of Seattle came through in a special car. After he got here he spent the day with friends, and was not to be found at the hotels.

All the members of the McCaull company came together at the Leland yesterday and ate a jolly Thanksgiving dinner.

The Palmer yesterday distributed 1,000 pounds of turkey to their married employés.

Not Doing It for Fun.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in a cumbersome sort of way, reminding one of the attempt of an elephant to dance, indulges in some fancied witticisms at the alleged failure of Senator Farwell to influence the President. We believe, however, that Senator Farwell, who recommended Frank Hitchcock, has got about as much from the Administration of late as any other Illinois man. Certainly more than the *Inter-Ocean*, which has been trying to persuade the President that he really desires to appoint Growler Nixon Collector of the Port. Charles Dickens portrayed a character who considered it to be his duty to be merry under adverse circumstance, and the *Inter-Ocean* is evidently trying to adopt a similar course. But a twinge will not pass current for a jocular grimace. It should be honest, as was the intoxicated individual whom a philanthropist discovered in the act of trying to cast up his boots. Just after one of his violent retchings the good man placed his hand gently on the inebriated individual and remarked, in a sympathizing tone of voice, "Are you sick, my dear friend?" Slowly turning his reddened eyes on his interrogator, the man answered, "Great Scott! Do you suppose I am doing this for fun?"

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

William Bristol Howe.

William Bristol Howe, an employé in the United States mail service since 1864, died yesterday at his home, No. 615 Rosenmerkel street, Englewood, aged 57 years. He served through the war in the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, and was wounded at Ringgold, Ga. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence.

Other Deaths.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. T. Cannon, wife of the ex-Sheriff of Hancock County, died this morning, aged 56.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Judge G. Thompson Gridley died of apoplexy this afternoon. He was Assessor of Internal Revenue under Johnson, and was the Circuit Judge before whom the famous Crouch trial was held. He was 73 years old.

Messenger Boys.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in an article on messenger boys, describes the effect of appreciative politeness on the modern Mercury. There is no question that the observation of the writer, that much of the inattention and neglect complained of by patrons of the service is due to the fact that the said patrons are apt to treat the boys as cubs or mere machines scarcely worth notice, is a just one. It is true that there are many boys upon whom civility would be thrown away, but a decent consideration for their rights as human beings would be appreciated by most of the youngsters. Certainly they cannot be taught politeness by examples of rudeness such as some of their harshest critics furnish.

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All Leading Fashionable FURS, Muffs, Boas, and Latest Style Raised Shoulder Capes of Sable and Sable and Mink Tails, Black and Natural Lynx, Mink, Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Alaska Sable, Black and Stone Marten, Black, Blue, and Silver Fox, Beaver, Otter, Seal, and Monkey Furs in every desirable shape.

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Everything in Furs.

Seal and Mink Garments of the most approved form. Quality absolutely the best. Write for Catalogue.

Gents' Sealskin, Fur, and Fur-lined Overcoats. Best possible style and quality.

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JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers and Weak and Debilitated.

Put up in this style of Bottles only.

I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children, and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom-House satisfactorily for the past five years.

Yours respectfully,

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Chief Drug Inspector

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Each department is displaying unusually attractive bargains:

The Christmas Season:

Seventy-five departments—six acres of floor space, the large majority of which will from now until Christmas become a Holiday Bazaar.

Low prices and an almost endless variety will make the store *Christmas Headquarters.*

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The Basem't Salesroom

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Ladies' Mittens, 35c, 45c.

Boys' Mittens, 25c, 35c.

A Full Assortment of

Leggins at Low Prices.

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Not an advance, but a reduction in prices for this

Special Holiday Sale,

Commencing Monday, Dec. 2, Ending Saturday, Dec. 7.

Oriental Rugs,

From the homes of the Persian and the Turk, the mountains of Beloochistan and the tents of the Nomads. All woven by deft hands, dyed with nature's colors in the unapproachable designs of the Orient. These Rugs have great utility, besides being splendid decorative features for floors, furniture, and draping.

European Rugs,

From all the leading makers, including designs made for the Paris Exposition.

American Rugs,

From the wondrous modern looms.

A Rug Is a Most Acceptable Gift.

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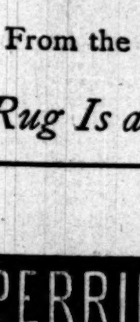

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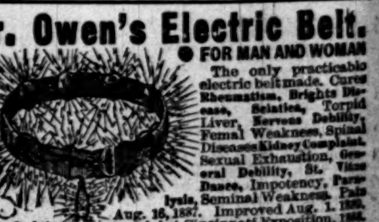

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